VOLUME XXXII.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER FOR DECEMBER

Contains among other notable articles a half-dozen

of those "matter-of-fact papers" for which Scrib-

ner is so justly famed, including two illustrated

try, -" American Oyster Culture" and "The

Wooden Age," treating of the Lumber trade and production of the United States; Col. Waring's

second enthusiastic paper on "The Thorough-

bred Horse," with amusing illustrations after

Leech and others; Mrs. Herrick's Natural History

paper, this time on "Ants;" "Mars and His

Moons," relating to the late astronomical discov-

ery; the first of Robert Dale Owen's posthumous

papers, relating "Recallings from a Public Life," or Western People and Politicians Forty

Years Ago. The Travel paper of this number

takes us "From the Atlantic to the Andes,"

through the heart of Brazil. The serial stories

"His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, a story of

army life on the Western frontier, and Eggleston's powerful story, "Roxy," the scene of which is

laid in the exciting political campaign of 1840, are resl pictures of American life.

Kents, "After Many Days," by the poet Stod-

dard; a curious paper containing "Some Precepts for Slandering Sarely," &c., &c.

Dr. Holland discusses "Protection," "A Re-

form in the Civil Service," and the "Public Char-

ities," and gives a record of the recent " Harvard

Examination for Women." "The Old Cabinet

is about "The Newspaper," "The Ladies' Maga-zine Man and the Powerful Politician," "Archi-

tecture and Art in New York," etc. Among the

books reviewed are Clarence Cook's new book or household art, "The House Beautiful," Pierce's

"Memoir of Sumner," and Mrs. Burnett's "Sur-by Tim and other Stories." In "Bric-a-Brac,"

Mr. Stockton gives a second installment of his humorous "Models for Letter-Writers," &c., &c.

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ms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. n-Made Clothing ORK MERCHANT TAILOR. AUCTION, , at 11 o'clock, on A. BUTTERS & CO., Auetra SATURDAY SALE.

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born, Corner Chicago-Av., legant lot of Firmiture, and AGNIFICENT PARLOR SET, els and Ingrain Carpets, Frence Pier, Extension Table, Choice grant Vienna Time-Regulator. GHT GRAND PIANO, and Monday.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1877.

Drama.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Erzeroum to Be the Next Scene in the Military

MARCHING ON.

Melikoff with 15,000 Men Hurrying in That Direction.

Another Portion of the Russian Army to Proceed to Plevna.

Probability that a Strong Column

Will Move Toward Con-

stantinople. The Situation in France Denotes an Immediate

Crisis. Firm and Defiant Attitude

of the Republican Deputies. They Will Not Recede from

the Proposed Election Inquiry.

MacMahon Urged to Choose a War Minister with a View to Resistance.

The New Ministry to Be Gazetted To-Morrow-It Will Be Anti-Conciliatory in Character.

WAR NOTES. LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Moscow Gasette states

A Constantinople telegram reports that the Russians summoned Mukhtar Pasha to surren-der Erzeroum, but that the place will be held to the last extremity by order of the Sultan. VIENNA, Nov. 20.—A special from Tiflis re-ports that immediately after the capture of Kars 15,000 Russians, under Gen. Melikoff,

started for Erzeroum. SCUTARI.

Ali Saib telegraphs from Scntari that 4,000

Montenegrins who attacked a position defending the road from Antevari to Scutari have been repulsed with a loss of 300 killed.

ATHENS, Nov. 20.—In the Chamber to-day, a Deputy moved for Consular reports relative to the outrages committed by Turkish troops in the provinces bordering on Greece, and the measures taken by the Porte to prevent such

Minister Tricoupis opposed the motion, and declared that the Government would do its luty, and produce the documents at the proper

WILL BE SENT TO PLEVNA.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A special from Veran Kaleh contains the following: Seventeen thousand men from the Kars army will be deached to assist at the siege of Plevna. PROSPECTIVE MOVEMENTS IN ASIA MINOR. Gen. Melikoff started suddenly for Erzeroum on Sunday. He will take command of the besieging force there. At a council of war Sun-day, Philippoff, a prominent General, recom-mended that a corps be left to cover Erzeroum

while the remainder of the army pushed through Asia Minor to Scutari. LOSSES AT KARS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Russian official report states their losses at the capture of Kars were 2,500, Among the officers killed were en. Belinsky and Lieut.-Col. Melikoff.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES. LONDON, Nov. 20.-The Russian forces in Bulgaria and in the Dobrudscha number 280,000 nen, and the Turkish forces 240,000.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE. ILITARY EVENTS WHICH PRECEDED THE CAP-TURE OF KARS—THE EBB AND FLOW OF VIC-New York Tribune. Nov. 19.

The capture of Kars is the crowning triumph

of the conflict in Armenia. Since the campaign began, last April, the possession of that fortress has been the main object of the Russian commander. While the military opera-Erzeroum, the fortress of Kars alone has been regarded by both combatants as the key to Armenia. In the last war it held the same importance, and its heroic defense for five months by Gen. Williams checked the progress of the Russian arms, and saved Armenia to the Ottoman Empire. In view of the decisive victory which has just been won, the following retrospect of the principal movements leading thereto will be found interesting. Last April the Grand Duke, following closely the plan of campaign that proved so successful in 1828, crossed the border in three columns, the right, consisting of cavalry only, advanced from Akhalzik, the centre or main army from Alexandropol, while the left, under Tergukas soff, moved rapidly on Bayazid, which was car tured without a shot being exchanged. Fear ing that his retreat to Erzeroum would be cut off, Mukhtar, leaving twenty-nine battalions and eight batteries (three of which only were horsed) in Kars, retired in capital order, followed by the Russians who succeeded in capturing a few prisoners, to who succeeded in capturing a few prisoners, to
the Hoonkiar-Dooz plateau of the Soghaul
range. Loris Melikoff, instead of following up
these jine battalions, abruptly closed the pursuit, reached Kars with a few thousand men,
and moved rapidly on Ardahan, which was
taken by assault on the 16th of May, after
two days' bombardment. Leaving a sufficiently strong garrison to hold the captured fortress, the Russian General returned to
Kars and commenced the erection of siege batteries. The reconnoissance in force at the end
of May from Ardahan on Olti so threatened
Mukhtar's left that he threw it back, facing
round in that direction on the Tscharkirbaba,
but the position there not being very suitable,
and, moreover, leaving open the foads from
Kars to Erzeroum, was abandoned on the
2d of June, and the Turkish army,
now consisting of fifteen battalions, fell
back on the Zewin plateau, which they intrenched, and from which they never stirred
until they advanced in pursuit of Melikoff on
the 28th of June.

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GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and slatter washing that Pash and the lith by two battalions and a battery, and directed the commander to attack and drive the Russians out of Zedikan. The result of these orders was the disastrous affair of Taghir on the 16th, retrieved by the energy and personal gal-

lantry of the commander-in-chief at Rabek-Khallass on the 21st of June. Melikoff in the meantime had advanced from Kars with the object of forcing the Sochaniu-Dagh, effecting a junction with Terzukassoff at Kuprikui, and moving straight on Kraeroum. In making this movement he encountered the forces of Faizi Pasha at Zewin, and was defeated, with heavy loss.

MUKETAR PASHA RETURNS NORTHWARD.
Having rallied the spirits of his disheartened right wing by his success at the battle of Eshek-Khaliass on the 21st, and having been able to strengthen the division, Mukhtar, leaving it under the command of kurd Ismail Pasha, returned to his own headquarters. Too late to participate in the cheering success of the 25th of June, the credit of which must be ascribed to Faizi Pasha (Gen. Kohlmann), Mukhtar did not hesitate at once to follow up Melikoff's expeditionary force, already returing on Kars. The want of regular cavalry, the gross incapacity of Moussa Pasha, the Circassian commander, and the almost mutinous conduct of his men, alone prevented Melikoff's retreat from being converted into a rout. Ghazi Mukhtar raised the siege of that fortress, pushed after the Muscovite troops to within five miles of the Czar's frontier, and, taking up a strong position on the range running from Vezinkui to the Aladja-Dagh, intrenched himself with fourteen battalions drawn from the garrison of the fortress at the fortier, place, six more also drawn from Kars on the Olya-Tepe, half-way to the Aladja-Dagh, and on the slopes of that mountain thirty-three battalions, which strength his own force, with, reinforcements, had now reached.

his own force, with reinforcements, had now reached.

The fact will scarcely be credited that the army with which Mulchtar relieved Kars consisted of but thirty-three battalions, averaging about 450 rifes each, three battalions of artillery, and 4,000 irregular horse. From the 9th of July, the date of the relief of Kars, the two armies lay opposite each other, engaging occasionally in cavalry encounters, in which the Russian leaders did not show to any advantage. For six weeks the two armies lay facing each other, the Russians in their demoralized state dreading an attack, the Turks with their faulty Intelligence Department fearing to make one. When, on the 18th of August, Melikoff made a general assault on the Ottoman position, he was repulsed with heavy slaughter in a most brilliant manner by Mukhtar, who followed up his succession the 23d of the same month by carrying the Kizil-Tepe Hill, which, by some strange neglect, had been intrusted to a single battalion.

by some strange neglect, had been intrusted to a single battalion.

MUKHTAR'S FATAL MISTARE.

His line of communication was now by a road over a difficult country; his front, extending from lgdyr to Pennek, covered a vast extent of ground: there was no means whereby support could be afforded by one column to another, and finally his own position was too extended-for his small force, and presented in the Yagni and Olya-Tepes (conical little knolls rising some 800 to 1,000 feet above the neighboring hills) keys the possession of which would effectually cut off the troops on the Aladja-Dagh, and compel them to fall back on Erzeroum, by Kagisman and Getschewan, a circuitous route, in traversing which they would be exposed to the flank attacks of an enemy marching down by Rotanit, Sara-Kamysh and Mexingird. All these dangers were pointed out to the Commander-in-Chief by officers of his staff, men trained in the school of war, not in the chambers of a palace, but they were unbeeded, As if still further to enhance his danger, Mukhtar seized and held the Kizil-Tepe, thus further extending his front, so as to have, as it were, a detached work six miles in advance of his main line.

The position, then, that Mukhtar occupied at

extending his front, so as to have, as it were, a detached work six miles in advance of his main line.

The position, then, that Mukhtar occupied at the early part of last month, stretched from the Aladja-Dagh to Kars, passing through Vezinkui. The detacled knolls of Kizil-Tepe, Natharij-Tepe, Oliva-Tepe, and Yagni-Tepe, all lying in front of the main line, were well intrenched and strongly garrisoned, the first-named being held by live battalions with two mountain guns, while on the slopes of the Aladja-Dagh were thirty-three battalions with five batteries, a cavalry division being encamped on either flank. The Olya Tepe was held by four batallions with a battery, and Vezinkui by fourteen battalions with two batteries, a strong detachment being sent forward to hold Yagni. For the purpose of defanding this lown line Karshad been almost deanded of troops, only eight battalions with 1,500 artillery being left in the fortrees. Opposed to the fifty-eight battalions (numbering barely 40,000 men and 200 pleces of artillery. Success to the Russians was insured.

The BATTLE OF ALADJA-DAGE.

The critical attack on the löth was made by Gen. Heimann on the Olya or Awly Hill. Heimann on the Olya or Awly Hill. Heimann or the Olya or Awly Hill the or the order to advance, while the sarapnel

Gen. Heimann on the Olya or Awly Hill. Heimann's grenadiers lay for three hours waiting for the order to advance, while the shrapnel firing was concentrated on the Turks, when from the Aladja Mountain a strong line of Turkish tirailleurs was seen advancing to the rescue of their hard-pressed comrales; but before they could even cross the ravine, their advance was arrested by a Russian line, which compelled them to withdraw. At the same time the three Russian columns told off for the assault on the Awly-Yer, moved onward up that hill. The Russians crowded more and more together as they got up the cone, toward the enemy, while their batteries still covered the top level with shells and shrapnels. Then repeated hurrahs sounded through the air, and the grenadiers jumped in crowds over the enemy's ditches and parapets. The gallant Turks, then relinquishing all hope, ran for their lives, pursued by bullets and bayonets, and the formidable redoubt was at last taken by that gallant onslaught. The next fortified plateau to the southwest, situated just before that of Vezinkoi, was also stormed withinan hour. After 4 o'clock, the troops, under Ruschid Pasha, in the Aladja-Dagh, were engaged by the Moscow Grenadiers. The cannon and rifle firing of the Turks was spasmodic, but they were gradually driven from jertace to terrace beyond their camp to the summit of the mountain. About half-past 4 they gave up further resistance, and retred to the opposite side, leaving everything they had in the hands of the Russians, with the exception of some of their gus. They hovered there in the wilderness for a while, without water, food, fuel, and shelter, and then despairing surrendered at about half-past 8 the same evening.

and then despairing surrencered at about halfpast 8 the same evening.

Soon after the crushing lefeat at Aladja-Dagh, Mukhtar left part of his forces at Kars, and retreated toward Erzeroum. He was followed by the Russians, under Gen. Heimann, but no engagement took tlace until the armies met at Deve-Boyun near Erzeroum, on the 4th inst. Mukhtar was routed, and retired to Erzeroum, where he is now besieged. The investment of Kars began soon after the battle of Aladja-Dagh. The Turks made a sortie from the intrenched ramp southeast of the city, but were repulsed. The Russians continued, however, to press the siege, and finally were in a position to make safely the general assault which has given them possession of the fortress. and then despairing surrendred at about hall

KARS.

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

New York Herald, Let. 19.

Kars has always been regarded by military engineers as a position of great natural strength, and during the last thirty years a vast amount of labor has been expended appropriate defenses. upon its defenses. Although it was stout-ly defended in 1828, it was not intil its new works were built under the direction of able English engineers that it became the tronghold it now is. After the surrender of the place from starvation in 1855 many of the outlaying fortifications were demolished. Upon the reversion of the city to Turkey, under the Treaty of greatly strengthened them. The old Town of Kars, with its suburbs, lies on the southwestern slope of a hill which is crowned by the citadel and eastle. The hill is covered on the northeast by the Karadagh, or Black Mountain, and on the westand north by the great ravine of the Kars-Tchai River, a branch of the Araxes. Beyond the river are two parallel ridges covered by fortifications. The inner line is that which was so stubiornity defended by Sir Fenwick Williams. The outer ridge, or the Tchackmash, forms the sivanced westerly line of defenses, and is proteted by several important works. The key of the whole system of defenses is the Karadagh and its forts, which command all the other fortifications. It was against this line, which eitends from Fort Arab to Fort Hafiz Pasha, that the efforts of the Russians were directed. In order, however, to give the readers a correct idea of the relative strength of the different frosts the following description of the forts is necessary:

On the heights of the Karadagh the most northerly fort is called the Arab Tabia. Tabia means literally an earthwork or field work, but is generally employed to designate a fort or princawal point of defense. The Arab fort is built on the summit of Karadagh, or on the northeast by the Karadagh, or Black

Black Mountain, and is the most elevated of all the works defending Kars. The slopes from the foot of the walls towards the river are extremely steep and practically unscalable by an attacking force. Toward the east the slope is more gradual and descends by, a series of terraces, which are rocky and bare of soil or vegetation, and afford no cover whatever. According to the latest description of the work it consists of a closed bastion with barracks, a small bomb-proof powder magazine, and an open work—the whole surrounded by a glacis or clean slope outward adapted for artillery and musketry defense. The earth used in the construction of Fort Arab had to be brought from the plain below, the site not affording any for the purpose. As the Arab fort is higher than the works on the western side of the river, its superior command protects their rear from attack and gives it control of the whole area. According to a recent Russian account of the Arab Tabia, the height of the main parapet is fourteen feet, and its thickness forty feet; the thickness of the parapet of the open work is thirty-seven feet. The width of the terrepish is twenty-two feet. The powder magazine is constructed under the extremity of the right face of the main parapet. The fort has neither ditches nor traverses to protect it from assault or enfilade. Arab Tabia is connected by a covered fort on the karadagh, and which takes its name from that elevation. The Fort Karadagh, or Karadagh Tabia, is said to mount forty guns. It lies at a distance southeast from Arab Tabia about five furlongs. This group consists of two works, the chief one nearly surrounding a plateau of solid rock twenty feet high, on which the Siaret battery is erected, commands the road entering the city from Alexandropol and the east.

Fort Haliz Pasha, the next in order toward the south, is the strongest built of all the works, although dominated of course by the Karadagh. It is closed, the wall only pierced by one gate toward the town. The whole is surrounded by a deep trench, con

plain, consists of a closed lunette, and two advanced redoubts, protected by a deep rock-hewn trench and traversea. It contains a powder magazine.

Fort Suwarri, a semi-inclosed work, commands the road leading from Erzeroum into the town. It contains a small magazine. Several small earthworks act as supports to this fort, and further cover the approaches of the Erzeroum road.

Across the river on a sharp promontory stands Fort Tchim, simply a battery, without any trench, but protected by a glacis seventy-five yards in front. It contains a powder magazine of fifty cubic metres capacity.

Almost west of Fort Tchim, and about one and a quarter miles distant, begin the Tahmasp Hills, the southwestern approach being crowned by Fort Tchacmak. The ascent to this work is graduated and connected bastons, containing barracks and a powder magazine. The creat of this range of hills contains Forts Yarmai and Yaksek. Fort Telek, on a steep hill commanding the hamlets of Masson and Tchacmak, complete the line of works on the west.

To the northwest, furthest away, lies Fort Muchliss, which has never been brought to a state of completion, it having been orizinally built so that it did not sweep the whole declivity leading down to the river, nor the paths that led across to the Karadagh Heights. There is no ditch protecting it, as there ought to be according to the plan, nor have the works been constructed which were projected for the highest point of the range—about 200 metres off—which commands Fort Muchliss. South of this work lies Fort Williams Pasha. It is an irregularly traced, semi-inclosed fort, with an entrance from the southward, and is constructed merely for musketry defense. The parapet is 14 feet thick and 9 feet high, the ditch 21 feet broad and 7 feet deep. Fort Lake consists of three bastioned faces, closed up in the throat by a crenelated wall and defense barracks and surrounded by a trench. The parapet is 14 feet thick and 9 feet high, the citadel is built of brick, contains two large and two small towers and

3,000 men in the barracks. Only one of the provisiou magazines, holding four weeks' food, is bomb-proof. There are five bomb-proof powder magazines, protected against vertical but not against direct fire. The armament of the citadel and its immediate approaches consists of 150 rifled twenty-four and thirty-six pounders, mostly Krupp muzzle-loaders, and fitty-four smooth bore guns of the same calibres. The garrison should amount to at least 23,000 men. Water does not exist in any of the outwork beyond what is contained in the cisterns which the closed works centain. FRANCE.

CABINET RESIGNED.

Paris, Nov. 20 .- The official journal ar nounces the resignation of the Cabinet, which President MacMahon has accepted. The Ministers will serve until their successors are an THE PRESS.

The Republican newspapers comment bit-terly on the Senate's vote last night on the order of the day proposed by the Right, regarding it as a commencement of a serious conflict between the two chambers. Conservative oroccedings leaves the President's position in tact, as it places him above party strife. They recommend the Government to keep within the prescriptions of the Constitution. A BULWARK AGAINST TYRANNY.

Versailles, Nov. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 297 to 210, to-day passed the motion introduced by M. Bethmont, in the name of the majority, to the effect that, "in view of the doctrines enunciated by the Duke de Broglie yesterday, the Chamber, being resolved to MAINTAIN ITS PREROGATIVES AGAINST EN CROACHMENT,

adjourns the discussion on the validity of the election of M. Reille, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of the Interior, until the Electoral-Abuses Committee shall have reported on his doings relative to official candidatures."

M. Marion then urged that, as the Ministry had resigned, and no regular Government exisced, the Chamber ought to adjourn. isted, the Chamber ought to adjourn.

The Chamber, notwithstanding the protests of the Right, agreed, by a vote of 283 to 281, to adjourn until Thursday.

In the Bureaux, Gambetta being asked whether the Left would vote the direct taxes, at once replied that that depended on circum

ALL ITS MEMBERS BELONG TO THE LEFT.

The attitude of the Chamber of Deputies has The attitude of the Constant of Department as created a deep impression everywhere.

The Senate to-day adjourned until Thursday.

The Defense urges President MacMahon to select an energetic War Minister, as the Minister MAY, IN A FEW DAYS,

The Bureaux have elected the Budget Com-

be called upon to play a preponderating part in the new Cabinet.

The France publishes circulars of the Ministers of Finance and Commerce, enjoining their subordinates to assist the Electoral-Abuses Committee neither directly nor indirectly.

will not be gazetted before Thursday. It is expected that Gen, Griniaudet de Rochebouet will be President of the Council and bouet will be Freshert of the Country and Minister of War, M. Batbie Minister of Instruction, M. Pouyer Quertier Minister of Finance, M. De Peyer Minister of Justice, M. De Welche Minister of the Interior, M. Bonneville Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delome Minister of Company M. De Montgolfier Minister of Works, merce, M. De Montgolfier Minister of Works, and Admiral Gicquel Des Touches Minister of

PROSPECTS. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Times' Paris correspondent, commenting on the latest list of probable Ministers, savé such a Ministry must either resign after the first encounter with the Chamber of Deputies or the Chamber must be again dissolved. In the latter case, a virtual coup d'état is inevitable, as another Chamber could not be elected in time to vote the budget, and the Government would therefore have to collect the taxes without authorization.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Mark Lane Express
weekly review of the grain trade says: The the past week is no doubt to be attributed to the past week is no doubt to be attributed to the fact that the English yield is turning out badly in quality and condition, for the enormous shipments from America and large quantity of wheat affoat from this and other sources of supply would, under other circumstances, restrict the demand. The inquiry has shown a decided ply would, under other circumstances, restrict the demand. The inquiry has shown a decided improvement, aithough with larve supplies pouring in it is idle to expect that prices will be to any extent affected by the enhanced request. Imports of wheat into London during the past fortnight have been enormous, Monday's list showing upward of 110,000 quarters, and returns to Friday show the further arrival of 78,220 quarters. The pressure to sell American wheat ex-ship, and to avoid the expense of warehousing, has tended to a decline of a shilling per quarter. Of course the large imports now arriving are considerably in excess of our immediate requirements, but from the recent tone observable in the trade it is evident that the outlook for holders is not so gloomy as many might imagire. The course of politics is being closely watched, and this is undoubtedly the weak point, so far as sellers are concerned, as a termination of the war between Turkey and Russia would set free the accumulation of grain in the Black Sea ports, and bring about for a time a state of things not unlike a panic in the wheat market. Our exports continue fair, as cheap white wheat is in request to supplement the deficient harvest in France. Feeding corn is quiet. There is very little alteration in the value of barley, oats, and maize, with fair arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade for wheat has ruled steady at an improvement of about 6d per quarter. Maize has advanced to a similar extent. Barley is firm.

MEXICO.

MEXICO.

NEWS, POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 20.—Differences among the members of the Cabinet have resulted in Ministerial changes. Gen. Manuel Gonzales is to be Secretary of War. Senor Zamacona will remain in Mexico at present, and it is said will be Secretary of Foreign Relations. Divisions have also arisen in Congress. The friends of Senor Vallarta proposed a resolution in the Senate approving his diplomatic course on the American question. It was voted down. Fears are entertained that the perfidious course of Vallarta will force war upon the United States.

A law has passed the Senate prohibiting the election of a President to a second term. It is expected to pass the House.

Gen. Trevino was about to leave the Capital with 2,500 men for the Rio Grande. Trevino will then have over 4,000 regular troops.

A suggestion has been made that the Mexican and United States Governments combine their forces on the frontier to drive out the Lipan Indians, who are considered as the sole cause of the border difficulties.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 10.—According to letters reived in Valparaiso, there has been a grand discovery made at a place a few leagues from Arequipa. The discovery consists of a rich vein of gold and silver ores. It is said that the vein than any vein of metal yet discovered in the world. The lay of the ore is four ounces to the cason, and, according to assays made in Coplapo of samples remitted there, some reach fifty eunces. Seventy-one quintals of metal sold in Arequipa is said to have produced 20,000 soles.

MISCELLANY.

PERPIGNON, France, Nov. 20.—A band of twenty-five men entered a Spanish village near Figueras Sunday, and demanded £60 in the name of the Spanish Republic.

THE BASCALLY DETECTIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The trial of the four de-Nathaniel Druscovich, William Palmer, and George Clarke—and Edward Froggatt, solicitor, for conspiring to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the turf frauds on the Counttess de Goncourt, resulted in a verdict of guilty against all but Clarke, with a recommendation to mercy of Druscovich and Palmer. Each was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Gen. Miles and Chief Joseph—What the Nex Perces Expect—Soldiers with Pockets Inside Out.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Nov. 20.—Gen. Miles and
Lieut. Bailey left for St. Paul this evening.

Miles had two interviews or speeches from Jo-

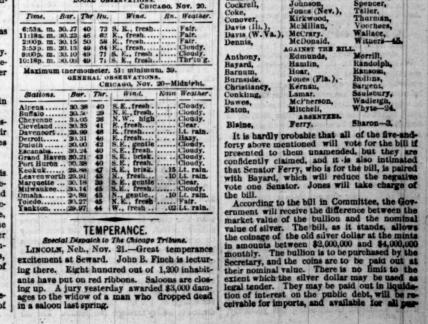
seph to-day. One was a personal complime to Gen. Miles, in which Joseph said they had fought each other; that Miles had proven his true friend; that he believed that he would stand by him, etc. Joseph wanted to return to his home in Idaho. He loved his country as he his home in Idaho. He loved his country as he loved his mother. Joseph began his grievances with the death of a dear friend by a white man, and an Indian Agent who made \$18,000 in one week building fences on paper around their farms. Gen. Miles refrained from telling Joseph that orders had just been received to the effect that Joseph and his band would be taken in a few days to Fort Leavenworth. Joseph wants to stay with Miles, and the latter delayed the communication of the unwelcome intelligence.

the latter delayed the communication of the unwelcome intelligence.

Miles, in his speech at last night's banquet,
550ke highly of the courage and intelligence of
the Nez-Perces, and wanted them treated well.
Joseph, during the 700-mile march from the battle-field to Bismarck, had counseied forbearance, and told his people he expected them to
follow him whither he led them, to live or to
die. They often cried and wept like children
over their ill fate. Joseph cheered them, but
not without tears rolling down his own cheeks.

Miles says the reports from the battle-field as
to his oaths, and so forth, did him injustice.
They give the impression that he was something They give the impression that he was something of a rowdy hero. He is not that kind of a man. The Seventh Cavalry and First Infantry came into town to-day with their pockets inside out, as a hint to the Democratic Congress that they had not had any pay for seven months. THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21-1 a.m.—For the Lake Region, falling barometer, increasing easterly winds, and warmer, partly cloudy, or cloudy, weather, with frequent rains west of Lake Ontario. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.



WASHINGTON.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Favorable Action by the Senate Committee on the

Silver Bill.

All the Provisions, Except That for Free Coinage, Virtually Agreed To.

The Amount of Coinage to Be Limited to Four Millions of Dollars Monthly.

for the Measure in the Democratic Senators Spring

Forty-five Votes Counted Upon

Their Little Election-Contest Trap. It Makes a Brief Sensation, but

Fails to Catch Anybody. Sanford's Nomination Encounters

More and Very Serious Opposition. Several Ugly Documents Rise Up to

Confront the Ex-Min-The Paris Exposition Bill Finally

Forced Through the House. THE SILVER BILL.

ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE. ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.
Special Disposach to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Senate
Finance Committee to-day practically decided
upon the form in which the Bla nd Silver billwill be reported back to the Senate to-morrow.
The silver men have gained a considerable victory in the Committee, but have not secured tory in the Committee, but have not secured free coinage. There have been some specutations as to the position which Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, would take. The Eastern bullionists have maintained that on account of the planks in the Republican platform of Wisconsin Howe would oppose the Silver bill, but in this they were mistaken, as he voted to-day with the other pronounced silver men on all the propositions. This morning a majority of the Committee voted down all amendments limiting the amount of silver which shall be a legal-tender. These amendments filled the amount successively at amendments filled the amount successively at \$5, \$25, and \$50, and the extent for which the So, 3.25, and 3.00, and the extent for which the United States notes are now a legal-tender. It was evident that Senator Jones and his sup-porters in the Committee were determined to have a Silver bill adopted for

A FULL LEGAL-TENDER for all obligations due by the Government and by the people of the United States. This includes bonds and duties, of course. A limitation was, however, placed upon the amount of coinage of silver by an amendment end to the present system of coinage. This amendment directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion at the market value, to be coined at the United States Mint value, to be coined at the United States Mint in amounts not to exceed \$4,000,000 and not less than \$2,000,000 monthly. The profits derived from this coinage are to be devoted to a bullion fund, as the profits of subsidiary coinage are now placed, until that fund shall reach \$5,000,000. There will be some attempts in Committee to modify this amendment to-morrow, but its main features will be adopted without doubt. It is quite certain that no legal-tender limit can be incorporated in the bill by the Committee. The bill in brief is in all essential features the bill as it passed the House, with the OMISSION OF THE FREE COINAGE SECTION and the addition of the amendment limiting the amount of coinage from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 monthly.

The vote in Committee upon the proposition

monthly.

The vote in Committee upon the proposition to strike out the free-coinage section from the House bill, and to give the Government the profit upon the coinage stood 5 to 2, Kernan and Ferry being absent, and paired. The vote in detail was: Ayes, Morrill, Dawes, Bayard, and Wallace,—two Democrats and two Republicans. Wallace abandoned the Eastern men on all the other amendments relating to legal-tender functions, and voted with Jones, Allison, and Howe. An aniendment was offered to-day by Senator Allison, and will be voted on to-morrow, pro-

Allison, and will be voted on to-morrow, proposing

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
as a basis for the unlimited coinage of silver.
It provides that whenever the President is advised that any three countries of Europe join in a request for a conference, he shall be empowered to appoint two Commissioners to participate in such conference for the purpose of securing a common ratio between gold and silver, upon the basis of which both metals shall be an unnimited legal tender, and the coinage thereof

upon the basis of which both metals shall be an unimited legal tender, and the coinage thereof be unrestricted.

Senator Joues' estimate to-night of the vote upon the bill in the Senate is this:

FOR THE BILL.

Allison, Dorsey, Matthews, Armstrong, Garland, Garland, Herrimon, Bailey, Grover, Morgan, Beck, Grover, Morgan, Booth, Harris, Oglesby, Bruce, Hereford, Paddock, Paddock, Cameron (Pa.), Hill, Har. Herefo. Hill, meron (Wis.), Howe, Ingalls, Johnson, Jones (Nev.), Kirkwood, McMillan, McCrary, Oons Cameron (Wis.), Howe, Chaffee, Ingalis, Cockrell, Johnson, Coke, Conover, Bavis (Ili.), Davis (W.Va.), McCray, Dennis, Constant C

11

s for which gold and greenbacks can now

To the Western Zucciated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Senate
Finance Committee to-day resumed consideration of the House bill for the remonetization of
silver. Amendments were proposed, and in tion of the House bill for the remonetization of silver. Amendments were proposed, and in succession rejected, by a uniform vote of 4 against 3, providing for the limitation of the legal-tender power of the silver deliar to amounts of \$10, \$20, or \$50 in any one payment. An amendment providing that silver dollars shall be legal-tender only for the same purposes as the existing United States notes, or greenbacks, was also voted down.

In lien of the free-coinage chause heretofore-stricken out, an amendment (offered by Mr. Allison) was adopted making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase each and every month a

ery mouth a sufficient amount of SILVER BULLION enable the Department to coin at least 100,000 but not more than \$4,000,000 per month, and the bullion so purchased is to be immediately coined. For this purpose he is authorized and directed 10 use any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, provided that the total amount of the United States notes thus employed and withdrawn from the Treasury abeliance at the continuous continuous continuous and continuous continuous continuous and continuous contin

thus emoloyed and withdrawn from the Treasury shall not at any one time

The amendment is silent as to the disposition the Department shall make of silver dollars; but in view of the foregoing requirements, and as they are to be legal-tender for the payment of Government indebtedness, the presumption is that they will be promptly paid out for current expenses, if not for interest on the Government bonds. These purchases and the coinage of silver bullion at a rate from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 per month, are by the terms of the sge of silver burnon as by the terms of the

24,00,000 per month, are by the terms of the amendment to proceed indefinitely.

NATHER AMENDMENT

was offered, providing that after the enactment of the bill a commission shall be appointed to confer with any similar commissions that may be appointed by other nations using the double metallic standard, for the purpose of recommending the adoption by all such nations of some puriform relation of value between the metals. The hour for the assembling of the Senate arrived before action could be taken upon this amendment, but the indications are that it will the adopted to-morrow, and that the majority of the Committee will then order the bill reported without any additional amendments of impor-

The Committee was divised upon the main questions at issue, as follows: In favor of the smendment restricting the legal-tender power of the proposed silver dollar—Morrill, Dawes, and Bayard. Against them—Howe, Jones, Allison, and Wallace. Kernan and Ferry were shown and restricted and restr Allison, and wallace. Retnan and Ferry were absent and paired.

Mr. Allison's amendment is understood to have been acreed to by all present, except by Mr. Jones, who contended that it would not practically affect the operations of the bill in any way, or make it more acceptable to either of the two parties on the subject.

AN INGLORIOUS COUP. DEMOCRATIC SENATORS SPRING THEIR LITTLE TRAP. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

of the two parties on the subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Demo-cratic Senstors this afternoon understood to carry out the programme acreed upon in their cancus, outlined in the dispatches of last night. Circumstances greatly favored them. Their effort disclosed sharper parliamentary tactics than it is the custom to witness in the Senate. In the course of the debate which followed. Thurman sought to put George Hoar down with the remark that it appeared to be evident in the Senate that no one could know anything about points of order until they House. Wherever Thurman served his apprenticeship, he nearly got the better of the entire Republican side of the Chamber. It is generally the cuttom of the Senate to finally adjourn for the day

AFTER AN EXECUTIVE SESSION. This is especially true when the executive ion is postponed until late in the afternoon. as was the case to-day. The Senators, when interesting to them, leave for their homes. This was the case to-day. A good many Sen-ators had already left the Chamber, and started or home. Some were absent from the city, but, as events proved, every Demcravic Senator was within easy call, and, as soon as Thurman had put his motion was in his seat. Edmunds even was absent; and but for Conkling the Democrats

And but for Conking the Democrats

MIGHT HAYE HAD ANOTHER VOTE
In the Senate Chamber to-morrow morping,
which would have been cast by Hamburg Butler, of South Carolina.

dent in May against Mr. Sanford's reappointment
to Brussels was from a sincere wish as a Republican
to save him from the comments which the unfortunate nomination has provoked from over the
whole country. Very respectfully, your obedient
servant.

GEORGE PLUMEN SMITH.

As soon as the executive session was over. the Elections Committee from further consideration of the case of M. C. Butler, claim-ant for a seat from South Carolina. The Republican Senators, upon inquiry at the newspaper offices, could have known what the intentions of the Democratic managers were, but, as it was, the Republicans appeared to have been taken entirety by surprise. Conk-ling, in bis opposition, admitted that several Senators were absent who might wish to speak;

and anknown even to the Chairman of the Committee. That was exactly what Thurman They had hoped to lead the Republicans into control. They were executing the party protramme as defined in the caucus of yesterday. Thurman's point was to have the case presented and discussed, so that it could have been unfinished business for to-morrow. In this he was not successful, as Vac-President Wheeler, just before adjourn-

Var-President Wheeler, just before adjournment, announced that there was no business before the Senate. Thurman's motion

LIES UPON THE TABLE

the any other motion, subject to be called up by its mover at his discretion. A single objection under the rules could carry it over one day. That objection was made by Mr. Wadleigh, Chairman of the Elections Committee.

The explanation of the Elections Committee to Thurman's charge of unnecessary delay was that there had been no time to consider the case, as by unanimous consent the Committee had been occupied with the Keilogy-Spofford case.

McDonald, apprehending that the Dem-

McDonald, apprehending that the Democrats after all
in their motion, moved to adjourn. The Democrats were not quite certain that they could be successful. They seem to have relied on Patterson, Conord, and Christiancy, of the Republicans, to vote for the admission of Butler, but it appears that if these votes are given at all they are not likely to be given except on the merits, and it is by no means certain that the Democrats could rely upon them for a motion like that made by Thurman. Whether Thurman will persevere to-morrow remains to be seen, but it is evident that the Sentic cannot, between now and the 3d of December, discuss, without limitation of speakers' time, the admission of Senators, the Silver bill, the Paris Exposition bill, the Dedicincy bill, and, perhaps, the Resumption Repeal bill. Some of these important questions will have to go over into the next session, and there will be some exhibitions of parliamentary generalship before the selections are made. Meanwhile the prospects of an adjournment this week have laded out, and it is not at all certain that there will be even a recess for those who desire to eat shelr Thanksgiving dinner at their homes.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.

THE HON. B. F. BUTLER SADLY LEFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Gen. Butler vashnorox, D. C., Nov. 20.—Gen. Butler terday lost the great, probably the only, portunity of the session to attack the Admination. Butler has intended from the outset assault the Administration, and has expressed at regret at the death of Senator Morton, as had hoped that he might form a combination which Morton should lead the opposition in Senate, while Butler himself would k to lead it in the House. The tor the beginning of such a campaign

Atkins, Chairman of the Commission, learned that Gen. Butler and Proctor Knott had arranged from their different standpoints to use that item/as the basis of an assault upon the Administration. Atkins accordingly set about to secure his bill from defeat: visited the members of the Committee, notified them of the situation, requested their assent to his proposition to have the bill recommitted, and in the confusion before adjournment, when the House had/little knowledge of what was being done, aucceeded, by unanimous consent, in

naddittle knowledge of what was being done, sitcheeded, by unanimous consent, in HAVING THE BILL RECOMMITTED.

This could not have been done had there been a single objection. That objection could have been made by Proctor Knott or Butler, and their campaign against the President have been inaugurated, but Gen. Butler, has been occupied for a week in court, has been in his seat in the House but little, was not there yesterday, and Proctor Knott, if he was in the House, did not observe the motion or appreciate its purport. The Committee REPORTED BACK THE BILL

this afternoon with the objectionable item stricken out, so that the Louislana Commission will have to wait until next week for the regular deficiency bill, and Gen. Butler will have once more found out that he cannot always serve two masters. Butler's disappointment must be increased from the fact that this evening Judge McArthur overruled the motion to quash the indictments of Briant and Craig.

The Louisiana Commissioners were provided with money from some source before they started, and a disburshing agent was sent with them. It is said that the President has the power to pay the amount outlof the secret-service fund allowed the Executive.

THE OFFICES.

SANFORD STRIKES AN UGLY SNAG.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The nomination of Sanford as Minister to Brussels is encountering great opposition in the Senate For-eign Affairs Committee. The following letter and accompanying documents in regard to San-ford were to-day submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in accordance with the request of the Chairman, by Mr. George P. Smith, of Philadelphia, who was intrusted by Gen. Meigs and President Lincoln with making large purchases of army supplies abroad in

Gen. Meigs and President Lincoln with making large purchases of army supplies abroad in 1861:

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Chairman, etc., etc.—Sir: By your permission. I conclude to address your Committee a short statement in regard to Mr. H. S. Sanford. For myself and the business which brought me in acquaintance with that gentleman. I beg to refer to Quartermaster-General Meigs. Mr. Sanford sough: me in London, and was very earnest and persistent in trying to Induce me to transfer my hasiness of purchasing army clothes and credit (about \$500,000) with Messrs. Barings to him, I to remain in London and keep in the background; but, failing in this, he had another matter of business to put through, viz.: taking from him an option of a contract for purchase of 200,000 metres of cloths, contracted for by the agent of the Confederate Government, which, at much cost and trouble to himself, he had secured, to offer me this purchase without my seeing the goods; but, failing also in that, he left for Paris, leaving me his address there, hoping I would reconsider and accept the contract. I had then been through the Loudon warehouses and found nothing to buy, and wrote Mr. Sanford at Paris, inquiring whether he could and would aid me to try and get at the supplies of army cloths in the magazines of the French Government. I was entirely ready and anxious to avail myself of assistance from any one to get what was so urgently wanted at home. Mr. Sanford them wrote me, care of George Peabody & Co., a note inclosed by them, urging again the Rebel cloths, and that I come immediately to Brussels. I stopped there on my way to Paris, with difficulty got to see samples of the goods, which proved to be the then Belgian cloth of the brightest Confederate gray color, and for which the price was named at nine to eleven francs per nettre, from three to four francs, as I s oon learned, more than they-could then be bought at in any quantity. On refusing again, Mr. Sanford threatened me with reports he would send home

a NUMBER OF LETTERS FROM SANFORD
accompany this letter, showing a great desire to
have a hand in the purchasing. Among them accompany this fetter, showing a great easier to have a hand in the purchasing. Among them was a letter, as Mr. Shith explained in his verbal statement to Mr. Hamlin last week, plainly proposing to arrange this large sale of cloth and share the nreceds. This letter was subsequently-sent by Mr. Smith to ex-Senator Cowan, of consylvania, who used it effectually in the Senate to defeat Sanford's promotion in 1867. Senator Cowan has made careful search for it for present use, and has written a letter expressing his belief that it was retained at the time among the papers of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Many of the old papers of this Committee hare, however, disappeared, and no trace of it can now be found.

As to the accuracy of Mr. Smith's statement, Quartermaster-General Melgs bore THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY when the question of Sanford's connection with this attempt to sell worthless goods to the Goyermment was reviewed in May last:

ernment was reviewed in May last:

ernment was reviewed in May last:

WAR DEPARTNERT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1877.

—George P. Smith, Esq., No. 231 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr Dean Sur. I return the copy or draft of your letter of Nov. 22, 1861. A second search fails to find any trace of the receipt of this letter of that of the 23d of January, 1862. I must have used them, if received, as confidential with Secretary Stanton or Fresident Lincoln, or parted with or destroyed them without record. I do not doubt that your recollection of the affairs is accurate, and I hope your remonstrance will be effective. I have entire confidence in your accuracy in this matter. Yours faithfully, Mxios, Quartermaster-General, Bevet Major-General, United States Army.

Quartermaster-General, Bevet Major-Ge United States Army. United States Army.

Col. INGERSOLL.

Robert G. Ingersoll has given out that he has formally declined the Berlin mission. Since the announcement some of the members of the Illinois delegation talk about the matter more freely than hitherto. Some of them say that so far as they know, the Illinois delegation as such never really asked his nomination, and that if his name was suggested it was done by individual members. It undoubtedly was done by individual members who constituted a majority of the delegation. It is now certain that the President will invite the Illinois delegation to name a candidate, but it is certain no person has received any indorsement of the united delegation. There was a conference at which Ingerscall's never with that of John Belter and

tion. There was a conference at which Inger-soil's name, with that of Jehu Baker and an-other person, was considered. A member of the delegation says to-night that they would not undertake to suggest anybody for the place unless they had an authoritative statement in writing that they could have it.

Writing that they could have it.

CONFIRMED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Senate, in efecutive session, confirmed Sullivan McCulchen United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan; Charles C. Allen, United States Marshal for the Western District of Insouri. Collectors of Internal Revenue—lewett Palmer, Fifteenth District of Ohlo; William M. Woodcock, Fifth District of Tennessee. The following Postmasters were also con-

firmed:
Indiana—A. J. Calkins, Princeton; J. Nellis,
Kendallville; William S. Single, Lafayette.
Illinois—Mrs. Eliza Sellers, Pekin; Charles
A. Partridge, Waukegan; Dale Wallace, Hoopston; William C. Wright, Effingham; David L.
Philitips, Springfield. hiltips, Springfield.

Michigan—R. J. Kellogg, Alpen.a

The President has nominated J. Hunter, for Receiver of Public Moneys at Hayes City, Kan.; William W. Billson, United States Attorney for Minnesota; and Robert N. McLaren, for United States Marshal for Minnesota.

NOTES AND NEWS. THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.
Siccial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Hou finally passed the Paris Exposition bill, but if the bill had had no better management to-day than was given to it yesterday it would have suffered defeat. The inability of the Democracy to manage parliamentary affairs has seldom been more signally illustrated than in the course of the passage of this bill. Seeing the danger the bill was in resterday, the Democratic mem-bers of the Committee transferred to Monroe, of Ohio, Republican member of the Committee, the charge of the bill this morning, who con-ducted it safely through the House. The bill

agreed upon by the Foreign Affairs Committee
was not modified in many important particulars.

The Republicans in the Senate concluded to
give Davis, of West Virguia, an opportunity to
make a full investigation of his alleged discrepancies in the Treasury Deagriment, and to
show, if possible, the truth of his off-repeated
charge that the Treasury balances were haoffually forced. The Vice-President to-day appointed Davis, of West Virginia, Chairman of
the Committee of Investigation, and Beck, of
Kentucky, was named for second place. Allison of Iowa, Ingulis of Kansas, and Cameron of
Pennsylvania are the Republican members, with
Davis and Beck at the head of the Committee. Every opportunity possible is given Davis and Beck at the head of the Commit-tee. Every opportunity possible is given to the Democrats for proving the charges made. No better proof could be given by the Republicans in their belief in the utter lack of foundation for Davis' charges than the composition of this Committee, and virtually the placing of the whole machinery of investiga-tion in their hands.

the placing of the whole machinery of investigation in their hands.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE CHARMANSHIP.
Speaker Randall has called a meeting of the Committee on Rules to extricate himself from the difficulty about the Chairmanship of the Texas Pacific Railroad. It is the custom of the House that the first person named on the Committee by the Speaker should be Chairman but it is not the rule, and when there is a vacancy it is also the custom that the person named to fill it shall go to the foot of the Committee. Randall wants, therefore, to appoint a Chairman. Under the present rules he would not venture to do so, and therefore seeks for a special rule. The Texas Pacific people say their tactics last week with respect to the four regiments on the border were simply designed to commit the Democrats as a party to a vigorous protective forder policy, in order that if any trouble ensue, the Democrats cannot say that it is a Republican war.

ARMY ORDERS.

is a Republican war.

ARMY ORDERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WashingTon, D. C., Nov. 20.—Gen. Sherman has issued a general order from the headquarters of the army in which he says: has issued a general order from the headquarters of the army in which he says:

The President is much concerned to find before him for action proceedings of court-martial in several cases where officers have been trued for violation of the thirty-eighth article of war, which provides that any officer found drink on duty shall be dismissed the service. The President desires it to be made known to the army that he cannot be led to underrate the magnitude of the evil of which the crime alluded to is likely to produce in the public service. No person addicted to it can expect to be intrusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted had better not be continued in office. It must therefore be understood that any elemency which may have been heretofore extended by mitigation or commutation of sentence cannot hereafter be relied upon as a hasis of hope for like favorable action. After this solemn warning a vigorous execution of sentences imposed in due course by courts-martial may be expected.

THE SENATE BLECTIONS COMMITTER.

course by courts-martial may be expected.

THE SENATE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections at its meeting this afternoon generally agreed to take no testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg case, but to admit in evidence the Louislana investigating reports of both Houses of Congress. A Republican member said they would probably reach some definite conclusion in the case within the next few days.

PORTRAIT OF HENRY WILSON.

Mrs. Fassett's portrait of the late Vice-President Wilson has been purchased by a prominent gentleman of Boston, and is to be presented to the Shoe and Leather Association of that city to-morrow. Mrs. Fassett will be present.

APPROVED.

The President has signed the Army and Navy Deficiency Dills.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENTERS.

The National Woman Suffrage Association has called a "Sixteenth Amendment Convention" of all Woman Suffrage Associations in the United States, to be held here Jan. S, 1878.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—During the morning hour several bills were introduced and referred, when the bill to enable Indians to become citizens was considered and discussed by Messrs. Thurman, Ingalls, and Whyte. The discussion lasted till 2 o'clock, when fur-

ther consideration of the bill was postponed until the 10th of December next. Bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Whyte, from the Committee on Printing, reported with amendments a resolution to print 2,500 copies of the narrative of the North Polar

expedition by the United States steamer Polaris. Acreed to.

By McPherson (by request)—To provide for
the cheap transportation of freight between tidewater on or near the Atlantic Ocean and Mississip-Mr. Cameron (Pa.) presented the memorial of the Select and Common Council of the City of Eric.

Pa., in favor of an appropriation by Congress for the erection of a public building in that city. Referred.

The Senate then went into executive session.

When the doors were reopened Mr. Thurman submitted a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butier as Sonator from South Carolina.

Mr. Conkling suggested to his friend from Ohlo (Thurman) that the resolution be withheld until to-morrow morning, unless something was to be gained by taking it up hils afternoon. The motion to discharge the Committee was unexpected, and several Senators who would like to be heard in regard to this matter were not here to-day.

Mr. Thurman said he merely desired to have the resolution taken up now, so as it would come up as unfinished business to-morrow. If there should be other business them of more importance, a majority of the Senate could lay this resolution side. He said he offered this resolution with reluctance, because he knew the members of the Committee would be apt to regard it as a reflection upon them, but the State of South Carolina had but one Senator on this floor since the 4th of natiance, because he knew the members of the Committee would be apt to regard it as a reflection upon them, but the State of South Carolina had but one Senator on this floor since the 4th of March last. Five weeks of the present session had elapsed, and no report has been made on the credentials of Butler. He did not propose to go into the merits of the case now, but, as far as he had been informed, there was no controversy whatever between the contestants from South Carolina, Messrs. Butler and Corbin, about the facts, so there was no necessity of going outside of the record to learn the facts. He had also been informed that it was not the desire of either contestant to go ontside the record or to take testimony aliunde. This delay in the South Carolina case was a reproach to the American Senate.

Mr. Wadleigh, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, argued that it was not a question of privilege to move to discharge the Committee from the larther consideration of the credentials of one claiming to have been elected Senator. No member of the Committee who knew what the work had been would stand up in the Senate and say the Committee, because they thought it right to do so, and they did not think it would be proper to lay aside these cases and take up another. In his opinion this desire to take this case from the Committee would be here prepared to decide that case. Upon the Republican side of the Chamber the Senators supposed the Butler matter would be examined into and reported upon by the Committee, and not a Senator had prepared nimbelf to discons it in the Senate, having relied upon the Committee to present the whole case; hence the motion of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) was unjust to the Republican side of the Chamber the Senators of the Gassion. He felt it to be its duty to consider the Kellogg case first. Why the Committee considered the case in preference to the Eustis case, nor at least time should be given for Senators on his side of the Chamber to prepare themselves for the discons

Spofford case. and not consider the Eustis case while the motion to discharge the Committee was pending.

Mr. Thurman said it was he who made the motion to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the Eustis case, and after discussion withdrew the motion himself. It was all done at one session of the Senate, and, therefore, could not have been pending when the Committee took up the Kellogy case.

Mr. Saulsbury, member of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, said the motion of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) in the Eustis case was made on the 16th of October, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections did not meet until the 19th, so that all the cases were before the Committee when it met. In reply to the Chairman of the Committee Waleigh, he said the member of the Committee Waleigh, he said the member of the Committee thad called the attention of members to the fact that a motion would be made to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the Butter case, and, therefore, Senators on the other side of the Chamber knew it and had time to prepare themistives. The Chairman had said the Committee had been diligent, but he (Saulsbury) must say that the Committee had nad ample time to dispose of the Eustis case, the Butler case, and still could have made the same progress it had in the Kellogy Spofford case. On Monday last, in Committee, he made a motion to take up the case of Eustis, but it was lost.

Mr. Wadleigh renewed his objection, and further consideration of the Tessury Department in regard to the alleged discrepancies, etc., authorized by the resolution of Mr. Davis, agreed to yesterday.

Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair on the Paris Exposition bill, the pending amend-

ty additional Commissioners shall not exceed \$1,000.

After debate the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Luttrell offered an amendment providing that the Governors of each State shall mominate and the President appoint two honorary Commissioners, and that the President shall appoint twenty-four additional honorary Commissioners, who may report on the special subject and service without pay, and providing further that in case the authorities of any State shall appoint a Commissioner to represent the interests of such State at the Exhibition, said Commissioner shall have the same status in the Commission as honorary Commissioners provided for by the bill, and shall not be entitled to any compensation. Adopted.

Mr. Maybam moved to strike out the whole fourth section to the bill which appropriates \$150, 000 for the necessary expenses.

Mr. Biair (N. II.) said that some members were willing to vote \$100,000, but were not willing to vote \$150,000. In other words, he said, that the great Yankee nation got up on its ear and said that it would be dammed if it would give \$150,000 for such a purpose.

Mr. Hamilton (Ind.) spoke of the Commission-

it would be dammed if it would give \$150,000 for such a purpose.

Mr. Hamilton (Ind.) spoke of the Commissioners to the last Paris and Vienna Expositions as men who were rolling in wealth, and he pointed to Mr. Hewitt, of New York, as having an income which was probably larger than the capital of any other member of the House.

Mr. Hewitt, in a tone of great indignation, denounced the remark of Mr. Hamilton as against all raies of order.

Mr. Hamilton (paying little attention to the response) spoke of some of the Commissioners to Vienna and Paris as drinking champagne till they were under the mahogany, and as being a diagrace to the country.

Finally the Committee rose, and the House ordered that all debate on the fourth section of the bill should cease.

dered that all debate on the fourse bill should cease.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole, and various amendments that were afterwards offered were disposed of without discussion. sion.

Mr. White offered an amendment directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to collect and prepare suitable specimens of agricultural productions of the several States and Territories for ex-

tions of the several States and Territories for exhibition. Agreed to.
Mr. Morse moved to increase the appropriation
to \$200,000. Rejected.
Mr. Wright moved to reduce the amount to \$50,000. Rejected—84 to 126.
Mr. Wright then moved to make the amount
\$85,000, also rejected without a division.
After further argument the House sgain rose
and ordered debate on Hamitton's substitute to
cease immediately. After further argument the House sgain rose and ordered debate on Hamilton's substitute to cease immediately.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Hamilton's substitute (allowing representation, but making no appropriation) was carried—108 to 4.

The object of the majority in voting for this proposition in Committee of the Whole was to defeat the amendment offered by Mr. Cox (N. Y.), and for which Hamilton's was a substitute.

The vote was then taken on Cox's amendment as thus amended, and it was rejected—99 to 124.

This effectually disposed of both Cox's and Hamilton's propositions.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Monroe moved the previous question, which would preclude him from offering his amendment in the House.

The previous question was seconded—125 to 99—and the main question was ordered.

Several amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and then the bill was passed—yeas, 139; nays, 124.

The following is the text of the bill as passed:

WHERKAR, The United States have been invited by the Republic of France to take part lin a universal exposition of productions of agriculture, manufactures, and fine arts, to be held in Fairs in 1878; in 18

factures, and fine arts, to be held in Paris in 1878; therefore, Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That said-invitation is accepted, and that the Governors of the several States and 'territories are hereby requested to invite the people of their respective States and Territories to assist in the proper representation of the productions of our industry, and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective States and Territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking.

Sec. 2. That the President be authorized to appoint a Commissioner-General to represent the

taking.

Sec. 2. That the President be authorized to appoint a Commissioner-General to represent the United States in the proposed Exposition, and under the general direction of the Secretary of State, to make all needful rules and regulations in reference to contributions from this country (and to control expenditures incident to the proper installation and exhibition thereof, and to the preparation of reports on the Exposition), and that the President may also appoint twenty additional Commissioners, provided that no two of said Commissioners, shall be appointed from one State, of whom three shall be practical artisan experts, three shall be skilled representatives of commerce and manufactures, four shall be practical agriculturists, nine shall be scientific experts corresponding to and specifically assigned to report upon the nine groups into which the Exposition will, under official regulations, be divided, and one to report upon the exhition at large and general results thereof. (That the allowance to said Commissioner-General) results and personal expenses shall not exceed \$1,000 for his whole term of office and the allowance of twenty additional Commissioners for salary and personal expenses shall not exceed \$2,000 for his whole term of office and the allowance of twenty additional Commissioners for salary and personal expenses shall not exceed \$1,000 each, not including such clerical service as may be allowed by the Commissioner-General; and the President may appoint twenty-four additional honorary Commissioners from each of the several States, and the President may appoint twenty-four additional honorary Commissioners among whom there shall honorary Commissioners among whom there shall honorary Commissioners among whom there shall be control additional honorary Commissioners among whom there shall be control and the president may appoint twenty-four additional honorary Commissioners among whom there shall control the several States and the president may appoint twenty-four additional honorary Commissio honorary Commissioners, among whom there shall be at least one resident of each of the states and Territories, which said honorary Commissioners may report on special subjects, and shall serve without pay or other expense; and farther provided, that in case the authorities of any State or Territory shall appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to represent the interest of such State or Territories at said Exhibition, said Commissioner or Commissioners as appointed shall have the same states in the Commission as the honorary

Territory shall appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to represent the interest of such State or Territories at said Exhibition, said Commissioner or Commissioners so appointed shall have the same status in the Commission as the honorary Commissioners provided for herein, but shall not be enditled to either pay or compensation out of the money hereby appropriated; provided always that no person appointed by write of this resolution shall have any pecuniary interest directly or indirectly in any article exhibited for competition, or act as agent for any exhibitor, and no more than one of the Commissioners entitled to compensation, nor more than five of the honorary Commissioners, shall be appointed from any one State or Territory.

SEC. 3. That the President be authorized, in his discretion, to assign one or more of the public vessels to transport to and from France, free of cost, articles for exhibition by the citizens of the United States, and that the several Departments of the Government wich contributed to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia may place moder control of the Commissioner-General for exhibition such articles as shall be deemed desirable to make a proper collective exhibit on the part of the Government of the United States, and said Commissioner-General shall cause the same to be returned to the several Departments at the close of the Exhibition, and the expenses thereof shall be defrayed out of the noneys herein appropriated.

SEC. 4. That, in order to defray the necessary expenses above authorized, and for the proper installation of the exhibition and expenditures of the Commissioner-General, made under direction of the Secretary of State and for the proper installation of the exhibition and expenditures of the Secretary of State and the Commissioner of Agriculture shall collect and prepare sailed statement of the expended under the direction of the Secretary of State and the Commissioner of Agriculture shall collect and prepare and arranged with a view to concise statements and conven

Mr. O'Neil presented the petition of all but one of the Philadelphia Iational Banks, and of certain Trust and Saving Find Companies, against the unlimited circulation of silver coin. Referred.

Adjourned.

ODD FELLOWS.

Officers Elected by the Grand Encamp-ment it Indianapolis.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—The Odd-Feiows elected the following officers of the Grand Encampment: M W. Grand Patriarch, W. K. Edwards; M. E. Grind High Priest, J. F. Wallick

R. W. Grand Senier Warden, S. B. Halley; R. W. Grand Senier Warden, R. B. Halley; R. W. Grand Junios Warden, R. Berger; R. W. Grand Scrie, B. F. Foster; R. Grand Treasurer, Theodore P. Haughey; W. Grand Sentinel, Christopher Toler; W. DeputyGrand Sentinel, Joseph S Watson; Grand tepresentative to G. L. U. S., John Morgan; Alprnate Grand Representative to G. L. U. S., Tlomas Underwood. For the office of Grand Scibe, John T. Sanders, of No. 14, was put in nomination, but B. F. Foster received a majority of the votes cast, and was ceived a majority of the votes cast, and was declared elected. For all other offices the ballot was unanimous. The officers elected were afterward presented by Representatives Leonidas Sexton and D.B. Shidler for installation, and the ceremeny of installation was performed by the retiring officers. The base of the Teatonia Encampment, in the jurisdiction of Indana, against the Federal Encampment. in the jurisdiction of Ohio, came up for consideration on the report of a committee. campment, in the jurisdiction of Ohio, came up for consideration on the report of a committee. Teutonia Encampment complained that, having advanced money to a member of the Order on behalf of the Federal Encampment, the latter body had neglected and refused to pay back the entire amount. An opinion given in the matter by the tirand Patriarch of Onio was declared to be opposed to the trinciples and laws of the Order, and an appeal to the triand Lodge of the United States was ordered to be taken.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Bloody Wretch at St. Louis Turning into a Craven.

Exhibition of Undisguised Nervousness Possibly Owing to His Wound.

The Problem of His Transfer to Knox County with His Miserable Life in Him.

Items of Oriminal Intelligence from Various Quarters of the Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Nov. 20.—In accordance with the equest of Chief-of-Police McDonough, Judge ones, of the Criminal Court, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Board of Police, Gov. Phelps to-day recognized the requisition for the return of Rande, the outlaw, to Know County, Ill., for trial for the murder perpetrated Gilson on the 6th of August. These re nests were carried to the State Capital by heriff Hitchcock and Prosecuting-Attorney Kellogg, of Peoria, both of whom returned to St. Louis to-day, and, after delivering the requiition to Chief McDonough, left on the evening train for home, having left behind a deput to receive the prisoner when his wounds sha ermit travel. As a precantionary measure, Chief McDonough this morning issued an order rohibiting any visitors from having access to Rande, and, in consequence, nobody has seen him excepting the guards and hospital officers. The Chief also doubled the guard at the hospital-cell, it having been suggested tha the indignation of the dead policeman's friends was such that it might end in the summary tak ing off of the murderer by an intruding and irresistible mob if the guard was not a very for idable one. Rande was fully apprised las that menaces had been made, and, for the first time since his capture, he is reported to have shown a nervous fear. He said that his pros pective removal to Illinois, and the unexpected death of Officer White, would doubtless incite mob violence, and he was grateful that the guard over him had been strengthened. To show that he was hadly scared, he requested that his cell-door be double bolted. During the day he has shown the same fear. The news that the Governor of fissouri has consented to his removal to Illinois to be tried has aggravated his uneasiness and he does not believe the authorities in Knor County, even if so disposed, can save him from the mob's vengeance. In fact, it appears from statements of his attendants, no reporter being allowed access to him, that the braggadocio is all out of him, and, instead, he shows the whining proclivities of the coward. He also complains of his wounds, alleging that he now suffers much pain, which is intensified by the fact that his feet are shackled, preventing a free movement of his legs and body. There is good reason to believe that an understanding has been arrived at between the Illinois and Missouri authorities that Rande is to be secretly removed to the former State within a day or so, possibly within a few hours, instead of waiting for his wounds to heal up. The exclusion of all visitors, especially reporters, who are generally privileged under such circumstances, strengthens this belief, and further strength is added to it by the remark of Prosecuting-Attorney Kellogg, of Peoria, who said, as he was leaving: "Oh, you reporters have talked to Rande enough. Come to Knox County to see him next time." It is certain that the physicians hold the opinion that the prisonallowed access to him, that the braggadocio is

SHARKS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 20.—Mervin D. Palmer, of Niagara, N. Y., and George H. Carver, formerly a banker of Bainbridge, N. Y., the latter a hotel-keeper at Blossfield, in this county, convicted some days ago of utter paper, were this morning sentenced to five rears in State's Prison. Strong tes revious good standing from their former home induced Judge Pratt to give them the minime term, aithough, in his remarks, he estimated that swindlers of this stamp had in the past ten that swindlers of this stamp had in the past ten years defrauded the farmers of this county out of \$25,000. These men and their accomplices have been operating extensively in Michigan and other States. Their plan was for some fast runner to secure an honest Granger's signature to a contract accepting an agency for wire-clothes-line, with a liberal gift of line as a bat, and, a few weeks later, defendants, passing as a collecting agent and lawyer, would present him a recularly signed contract requiring the payregularly signed contract requiring the pay-ment of amounts averaging about \$200. The stonished agriculturist usually compron

nim next time. It is certain that the physicians hold the opinion that the prisoner can be removed without endangering his life. The plan is doubtless to take him from the Hospital at midnight, carry him quietly to the Union Depot, and go through on the fastest time to Knox County, and have him safely ledged in the local suil before the public here or

lodged in the local jail before the public here or there are aware of it, thus evading the peril of

ather than have trouble. IN THE NAME OF CHARITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 20.—The wife of Milton Britton died at St. Francis Hospital a few days since. The husband, returning to the city, visited the Hospital, and found that his wife had been buried by the Coroner. Considerable difficulty was found in ascertaining what disposition had been made of the body. certained that the burial was made in the Couny Cemetery, where the husband and friends proceeded to disinter the remains. After digging two feet the coffin was reached, but the ging two feet the comm was reached, but the body had been removed. The husband, nearly distracted, went before a Justice of the Peace for the purpose of taking out a searchwarrant, but was dissuaded from so doing. It is supposed the corpse was taken to one of the medical colleges. It is stated that the Coroner and a certain undertaker, who is also in the Infirmary, have been in the habit of turning an become the purpose where the process where the process of the proc conest penny by burying paupers, charging the county full rates, and at the same time selling

INSURANCE SWINDLERS. New York, Nov. 20.—The announcement that Robert L. Case, the convicted President of the Security Life-Insurance and Annuity Company, would be brought from the Tombs for sentence, drew together this morning in court an immense ance business. Case was not brought to court, however, and sentence was deferred till to-morrow, when a motion will be made for a new trial. crowd, principally persons interested in insur-

The case of Thomas S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Insurance Company, postponed, the physicians pronouncing him tokk to go to trial.

SAUCED THE WRONG MAN. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Col. McDaniel, of turf celebrity, obtained the postponement of a cause in which he was defendant, by horsewhipping plaintiff's attorney, in a Princeton, N. J., court. The Colonel had asked that the hearing be de ferred, that he might attend a sale of his horses. Counsel opposed the delay, and used some very offensive ianguage to McDaniels, who promptly castigated the offender, and so, severely that the granting of the Colonel's request became a

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—After exhausting a venire of 875 a jury has been obtained in the case of Alexander Woolbridge, for killing Frank Waite, and the trial began to-day.

The jury in the case of Bob Trury, for killing his uncle, Deputy United States Marshal Gib son, were discharged to-day, after being locked up for over two weeks, and being unable to agree. Ten were for a conviction of murder in the first degree, one for manslaughter, and the other for acquittal.

A MURDERER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Columbus, O., Nov. 20.—The man Bowsher,
prested a few days since for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. McVey, near Chillicothe, was brought to this city to-day for safe-keeping. When ar-rested, Bowsher had several hundred dollars in Government bonds in his possession, the property of the murdered people. The feeling at Chillicothe was so intense against the prisoner that great fears were entertained that he would

be lynched. The removal was made by taki Bowsher in a wagon outside the city limit then boarding the cars. When the fact b known considerable excitement prevailed.

HORSE-THIEVES. GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Nov. 20.—Scott Davis, of the Black Hills Stage Company, arrived here this evening with eight head of horses that were stolen from the Stage Company at Lance Creek some weeks ago. The thieves were trailed across the country, and the pursuers captured the stock and one of the thieves last night at Alkali Station, on the Sweetwater stage line, twenty miles from here, after shooting the thief through both legs. Another thief got away in a supposedly wounded condition.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20.—Eight or ten of the prisoners in the second story of our county jail planned for a general escape to-day. Among the number were five convicted recently and sentenced to State's Prison for from one to five years each. They had tampered with an iron door, and had fixed it so as to open it very easily. Their plan was discovered just in time, and their game blocked.

SHOVELING OFF A MORTAL COIL. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—Anthony Tolan and Daniel Conners, stevedores, had a fracas on Vater street on election-day, in the course which Tolan struck Conners down with a shovel, inflicting injuries from which death re-sulted this forenoon. Tolan has been jailed on a charge of murder.

HOME AGAIN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—E. H. Taylor, the Frankfort distiller, who fied last May, is home again, and to-day gave bonds for his ap-pearance before the court. It will be remem-bered that Taylor left half a million of debts.

FORGER SENTENCED. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—William S. Taylor, produce merchant, indicted for forgery on Saturday, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sen tenced to five years at hard labor at the Aibany

THE RAILROADS.

STATE FIGURES. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—The forther

annual report of the Railroad and Warehou Commissioners shortly to be printed presents the following statistics of failroads in Illin Main lines, entire length in miles, 11,097; total length of main lines and branches in Illinois, 17,365; number of wooden bridges in Illinois 1.222: number of stone bridges in Illinois, 54 number of combination and iron bridges, 164; number of wooden trestles, 4,247; number of engines, 3,31S: number of passenger cars, 1,440: number of express, mail, and bazgage cars, 608; number of box and stock cars, 48,076; number number of box and stock cars, 48,076; number of coal and flat cars, 20,162; total cars, 65,283; number of stations, 1,553; number of junctions, 334. Stock and Debt—Preferred stock, \$39,414,767.56; common stock, \$251,375,553.97; bouded debt, \$208,164,290.42; floating debt, \$6,793,309,71; total stock and debt, \$561,391,441.22; stock and debt per mile, \$38,736.75. Gross Receipts—Entire lines, passengers, \$24,041,718.83; freight, \$64,788,925.31; mail, express, etc., \$5,553.931.48; total, \$96,042,019.45; average gross receipts per mile, \$4,313.81. Accidents and Damages—Passengers killed, 10; wounded, 42; employes killed, 65; wounded, 212; all others killed, 132; all others injured, 103; damages paid for persons killed or injured, \$3,538; damages paid for persons killed, \$105,018.41; damage paid for property destroyed by fire from engines, \$30,744.45. sons killed or injured, \$8,538; damages paid for stock killed, \$105,018.41; damage paid for property destroyed by fire from engines, \$30,794.45.

Expenses and Receints—Entire lines, ordinary operating expenses, \$01,885,601.50; average expenses per mile, \$2,920.50; extra expenses as taxes, etc., \$2,799,950.93; total operating and general expenses, \$64,545,748.56; excess of receipts over expenses, \$31,347,349.59; deficits, \$247,756.42; average net receipts per mile, \$1,485,71; paid for new buildings, equipments, right of way, etc., \$3,336,866.45; interest on bonds and lease of other roads, \$19,193,812.77. The entire report will not be ready for some weeks.

SIOUX CITY & PEMBINA. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
Sioux Ciry, Ia., Nov. 20.—The Directors of

the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad held their annual meeting here this morning, and elected the following general officers: A. W. Hubbard, President; T. J. Stone, Vice-President, Sioux City; C. G. Wicker, Chicago, Treasurer; A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph, Mich., Secretary; G. E. Merchant, Sioux City, Superintendent. It is probable the road will be extended to Canton, Dak., before spring.

BONDS VOID Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20.—The Wayne County Nebraska, bonds, \$88,000 in all, voted to aid the Covington, Columbus & Black-Hills Railway, have been decided by Judge Dillon to have been unauthorized by the Constitution, and, therefore, worthless. The decision applies to other

counties who have voted bonds to this road.

ITEMS. The offices of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad presented a very animated ap-pearance yesterday. Everything was bustle and excitement. The carpets were being swept, the desks cleaned, and everything else placed in the most presentable condition. The officials of the road as well as the clerks were out buying new

most presentable condition. The officials of the road as well as the clerks were out buying new paper-collars, neckties, and stovepipe hats, to be able to make a good impression upon their chief and master. Col. Thomas A. Scott, who will arrive here with his retinue of ministers and advisers this morning to inspect the Company's property in this city.

Mr. Robert Forsyth has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad in place of Adam Holliday resigned. The managers of this road may congratulate themselves on having been able to secure the services of as good and efficient a man as Mr. Forsyth for this important position. Mr. Forsyth is a veteran railroad man and has filled the position of General Freight Agent on several of the leading roads in this country with signal ability. What he does not know about the transportation business is not worth knowing.

Mr. William Orton, President, and Mr. Anson Stager, Vice-President and General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, went West last evening in Jay Gould's private car by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The former is going to San Francisco and the latter to Salt Lake City. Mr. Stager will be back again in about two weeks.

The General Freight-office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad all day yesterday, and worked like brakemen to complete the list of uniform classifications on East-bound freights, which is to be laid before the Executive Committee of General Managers to-day for their approval.

tive Committee of General Managers to-day for their approval.

Mr. Charles S. Fee, formerly with the Michigan Central Railroad in this city, and lately private secretary of the President of the Hamibal & St. Joe Railroad, has been appointed private secretary of Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul, and other railroads, will hold a meeting in this city to-day to adopt a winter tariff to Mississippi River points.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Allan Line-Burglary-The Railroad Wrangle.

Special Dispatch to The Cheape Tribune.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—It is understood that, as the European mails are now landed at Halifax,

Messrs. Allan, of the Steamship Company, consider they are not bound to take their steamers to Portland during the winter months, and have applied to the Government for leave to cease making Portland the winter terminus. Such permission will undoubtedly be granted, as their contract was only for carrying mails, and in no sense covering commercial advantages. Messrs. Allan purpose running their splendid line of steamships to Baltimore during the winter. ing the winter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLETON PLACE, Nov. 20.—The house of a wealthy farmer named Ruttel, living near this place, was entered by masked burglars last night and robbed of \$6,000 m gold. Five shots night and robbed of \$6,000 in gold. Five shots were fired, and the immates threatened with instant death if an alarm were made. Two men who purchased tickets at Carleton Junction for Chicago to-day have been arrested at Brockville on suspicion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—Superintendent Folsom, of the Passumpsic Railway, has been arrested in Newport, Vt., by the United States

Marshal, on a writ issued by the Circuit Court, Marshal, on a writ issued by the Circuit Court, on an action of trespass in favor of the Southeastern Railway Company against Folson and President Emmons Raymond, of the Passumpsic. Damages are laid at \$10-000. The nature of the action is an alleged trespass in tearing up the track of the Mississiquol & Clyde River Railway Company. President Raymond was also arrested, admitted to be the country of \$10,000, and subsequently.

dent Raymond was also arrested, admitted to ball in the sum of \$10,000, and subsequently came to Montreal.

Toronto, Cau, Nov. 20.—J. Oliver's planing-mill and a large quantity of lumber were burned.

Loss, \$25,000.

POLITICAL. DECORNIZATION. THE BUSHEL OF OUR DADDIES.

The New York Graphic illustrates the remone tization-of-silver question as follows: Mr. Samuel Klumby, of Iowa, was a prosperous farmer some years ago, but the grasshop pers swarmed down upon him, ate out his substance, and finally he was compelled to go to his neighbors for help. Said he:

"I must hire men to help use fight the 'hoppers. Lend me 10,000 bushels of oats, and I will pay you 6 per cent interest on them, and will in twenty years wipe out the debt by giving you 20,000 bushels of corn or oats at my option. In this way I can sell the oats and hire men to kill the 'hoppers'."

In this way I can sell the oats and here men to kill the 'hoppers."

They readily agreed to the profitable bargain, for they knew that Uncle Sam's fine estate was worth ten times the debt. They delivered to him the 10,000 bushels of oats, and took his accured twenty-year notes, in which he bound himself to pay the interest regularly, and to give them two bushels for one at maturity, "in corn or cats."

corn or oats."

Uncle Sam sold the oats, hired a hundred men, and killed and drove off all the hoppers. For twenty years he has paid the interest every

For twenty years he has paid the interest every fall.

When the loan was first made corn was worth much more than oats, and the holders of Klumby notes hoped he would redeem them, when the time came, in corn; but in a few years the relative prices changed—corn fell and oats rose. Then the holders of the notes went to the Iowa Legislature, and hired the members to pass an act on the last night of the session, when nobody was noticing what was going on, saying that it should thereafter take forty quarts of corn to make a bushel.

It was put through in the dark under the title of "An act to change the name of Anm. Ejit to Seraphina Seroilla Scrain, and for other purposes."

The passage of this swindling law made a great exchement in Iowa; and, taking advantage of the indignation, Samuel Klumby and others succeeded in electing a Legislature last fall favorable to changing the corn bushel back to thirty-two quarts, and enabling Uncle Sam to nay his debt in corn if he wishes to do so a second to the description.

thirty-two quarts, and enabling Uncle Sam to pay his debt in corn, if he wishes to do so, acpay his debt in corn, if he wishes to do so, according to contract.

At this the absurd cry of "Fraud," "Repudiation," etc., has been raised. Some of the Klumby notes have been bought by the New York brokers, who own most of the New York brokers, who own most of the New York newspapers, and they echo the cry of "Fraud!" The following letters are exhibited in Iowa by those who are determined to make old klumby pay more than he agreed to:

B. Franklin Shulock. Esg.—DRAR Sin: The

pay more than ne agreed to:

B. Franklin Shylock, Esq.—Dhan Sin: The
proposition to restore the corn bushel tolts natural
size fills the whole civilized world with astonishment and alarm. It is Repadiation with a big R.
It will dishonor your beautiful State if Uncle Sam
is permitted to pay his debt in corn or onts, according to contract. Ever of thou. JAY GOULD.

B. F. Shytock, Esq: Me too. W. RED.

B. F. Shylock, Esq: It cannot be possible that Iowa will authorize such an infamous measure as the corn-reoushelization bill. The holders of the notes of old Klumby have supposed of course that they would be paid in the more valuable cereal, which is at present oats, and to disappoint this expectation merely because the contract reads "grain-oorn or oats," would be to convaise the produce markets of the world. Yours cordially and allitantally.

produce markets of the world. Yours cordially and alltinatially, GEORGE JONES. (N. Y. Times.)

B.F. Shylock, Esq.: The whole circomenised world stands aghast at the attempt to swindle the penniless bondholders out of their oats. If Uncle Sam is permitted to pay his debts according to contract, I cannot be responsible for the result. Such a barefaced fraud was never before attempted. Yours meekly.

A. Belnort.

B. F. Shylock, Esq.: I am affected somewhat imilarly. I've been took the same way.

Editor of Rhe "World."

B. F. Shylock, Esq.: Make the old fellow pay in the dearest metal which is oats. Our poor, hard-working bondholders murt get all they can out of the bloated agriculturists. The "contract" has nothing to do with it. It is ridiculous and blasphemous to quote it. Sock it to old Klum.

B. F. Shylock, Esq.: Teddy O'Rafferty has just arrived from Kilkenny, and reports that foreign bondholders expect the old man to shell out the oats, and if he tries to pay in corn, according to contract, he is a blasted repudiationist, pickpocket, and boanty jumper.

EDITOR OF THE "HERALD."

In the midst of all this hullabaloo, Uncle Sam doesn't know exactly what to do. He doesn't quite like to be plundered by a crowd of loud-mouthed rufflans, who simply yell epithets at him, without listening to him when he tries to read the contract; at the same time, if his interpretation is wrong, he is willing to submit it to the courts. the courts.

It looks, however, at this moment as if Senate would concur in the bill for the rest tion of the bushel of our daddies.

WISCONSIN. THE OFFICIAL RETURNS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 20.—The official returns

have just been made up as follows: Davis, Dem Bingham, Rep... For judicial amendment

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORSHIP.

Special Disputch to The Oricago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 20.—Wash McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was closeted at the Neil House last night with Thomas Miller, Gen. Ewing's right-hand man. It is supposed this Ewing's right-hand man. It is supposed this means business, and will result in a direct move in favor of Ewing, generally speaking. Pendleton, who was a favorite in the pools directly after election, is now considered as in the field, with Ewing and Morgan selling even. Gen. Morgan, who is in the city to-day, considers his chances much better than at any time before. While he does not feel disposed to talk about the Senatorial contest, he is evidently satisfied with the way the things are working.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 20.—The Board of Regents of the State University are in session togents of the State University are in session to-day. The members present are Scaring. Steele, Bingham, Gregory, Van Slyke, Keyes, Keenan, Cheynoweth, and Carter. There being a va-cancy in the office of the President of the Board by the expiration of the term of the Hon. George H. Paul, the Hon. J. M. Bingham was elected President pro tem., to serve till the an-nual meeting. nual meeting.

The Hon. W. E. Smith, Governor-elect, is spending a few days in the city, and is being heartly congratulated by his numerous friends.

WATTERSON IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, made

editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, made his first appearance in New York as a lecturer at Chickering Hall this evening. The event was apparently one of great interest in social and professional circles, as it attracted an audience which almost filled the hall, and which in point of character was very far above the average lecture audience.

The World says Mr. Watterson was introduced by Parke Godwin, and greeted with enthusiatic applause. His lecture abounded in good points, humorous and serious being happily interwoven.

FUNDING LEGAL-TENDERS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.-The Executive Committee of the Board of Trade have authorized the preparation of a memorial to Congress asking the passage of a law for funding legal-tender notes in bonds running forty years and bearing 4 per cent interest, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000 per month, until the legal-tenders shall be at ray with coin. QUA

The State Boar Julius S

A Barber Sets I ing Business Dipl

Interesting and Some

The Barber Finally the City of

The State Board of He tion. The last Legisla dom, saw fit to create thi it has been thought to ary and by others an a its principal duties is to the physicians in the practice, and who are g eges, and to issue to th that they have either physicians in good star sheepskins which th so far, the Boar the public, and it will out the quacks, who ha over the State.

In the list of applicat

are oftentimes found m to have been fraudule through some other di the organization of the mas have been discove. have invariably "skip their rascality has been table physicians want to the Board in its work. case in point, a man State and Adams stre wanted a certificate fo had practiced in this cit had been a graduate of had sold his diploma to ing under his name in a tor, somewhat incensed pame, but the stranger who sold the dipl Another evil disco the fact diplomas in Latin, and issues a duplicate in practicing under them promises to expose fu

Germany, has issued Germany, has issued i diplomas to recutable and State. These are engraved seals, which as terfeited. However, these in a peculiar style. The 150 kinds of ty which it would plicate, and the water-marked, hence for water-marked, hence water-marked, hence to erally impossible, thous attempted. The most fl-ing to get a certificate fraudulent diploma has to light. The case is the who adopted the name, planted himself in Belle under the title of "Doe press assignately no Euro speak absolutely no Eng neither read nor write it adept in his own language theory Guentz, a Just insurance agent in have run his case for the correspondence, and we

davits. THE SUBJOIN
give a full history of the
atroclous the fraud was.
The first letter from the
as could be, and is as foof course: BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug.

necessary affidav Accompanying the dated diploma from issued to William Sta upon a piece of white literated, and the who be almost unrecognized by duli ulcht, means, no don ulent means, no doub fellow is shown by the

State of Illinois, St. C Julius Stanton, being and says that he is a res ville, in the county and the lawful possessor of the by the Rebus College in (herewith submitted, at therein named.
Subscribed and sworn to August, A. D., 1877.
HENRY GUENTZ, Justic Now, the truth is tha

is a myth. There never in the country. South medical colleges, one other at Columbia, in curie at Columbia, in

Evidently both poor estimate of t Board of Health, s as the following hard on Maryland The ruse was too t HERE IS TH

PRICE OF HENRY
PRACE AND FIRE-INSU
LLA, Aug. 27, 1877.—
dent Illinots Board
Sia: Yoar favor of
hand, and in reply be
ing in explanation to
between my affidavit it
the result of my inabil
language. The certif
me by Prof. Schmaell
sity in Columbia, Se
Baltimore, said Profe
diplomas for the Colle
year, and "Guillulin"
"Juliud." Hoping to
factory, I remain you

This explanation, a the State Board of I addressed by Dr. Rame Chicago, Aug. 28, If with regard to your states in inclined to think the certificate. You cannot discrepancy would stril with the facts before the Dr. Rauch did

Dr. Rauch did not low away," but thoug on further, and at last of the law, in which it After that Stanton ten by Guentz, with all written by Guentz, with all written by Guentz, with sall written by Guentz, with the with the weather ton, when all other in In the meantime, if an are to hand, girman came to hand, girman came to band, girman came of the sall and the weather with the weather ton, when all other in the meantime, if an came to hand, girman came to hand. STATEMENT IN

THORNWALL AND HEAT ODATION STUP

....J. Oliver's planing

CAL.

ZATION.

OUR DADDIES.

as follows:

llustrates the remone

Iowa, was a prospergo, but the grasshop-

him, ate out his sub-

s compelled to go to

and ne:

App me fight the 'hopmanels of oats, and I
interest on them, and
out the debt by giving
a tor oats at my option.
oats and hire men to

the profitable bargain, Sam's fine estate was They delivered to oats, and took his se-s, in which he bound erest regularly, and to one at maturity, "in

its, hired a hundred re off all the 'hoppers. aid the interest every

made corn was worth

redeem them, when out in a few years the orn fell and oats rose, the notes went to the lired the members to ight of the session,

g what was going on, thereafter take forty bushel, the dark, under the ge the mame of Ann Seram, and for other

sindling law made a and taking alvantage I Klumby and others egislature last fall facorn bushel back to abling Uncle Sam to

f "Fraud," "Repudi-aised. Some of the bought by the New nost of the New York the cry of "Fraud!"

exhibited in Iowa by to make old Klumby

or DEAR SIR: The orn bushel to its natural world with a stonish-padiation with a big R. ful State if Uncle Sam t in corn or oats, acof thou. Jay Gould.

too. W. Rerp.

annot be possible that
imfamous measure as
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apposed of course that
more valuable cereal,
d to disappoint this exthe contract reads
id be to convuise the
fid. Yours cordially
GROMEZ JONES.
(N. Y. Times.)
hole circomcised world
to swindle the penni-

rhole circomcised world
to swindle the penniroats. If Uncle Sam
according to contract,
the result. Such a
pr before attempted.
A. BELNONT.

e the old fellow pay in

oats. Our poor, hard-get all they can out of The "contract" has a ridiculons and blas-at to old Klum. C. A. DANA.

OF THE "HERALD," t to do. He doesn't by a crowd of loud-

nply yell epithets at him when he tries to ame time, if his inter-filling to submit it to

Chicago Tribune.

—The official returns follows:

.25, 077 .25, 077 .25, 387 .25, 090 .25, 911

ENATORSHIP.
Chicago Tribune.
—Wash McLean, of ras closeted at the Thomas Miller, Gen.
It is supposed this salt in a direct move.

sult in a direct move

sult in a direct move y speaking. Pendle-in the pools directly dered as in the field, selling even. Gen. to-day, considers his t any time before. sposed to talk about is evidently satisfied working.

The Board of Re-

ty are in session to-

ty are in session to-tare Searing. Steele, tke, Keyes, Keenan, There being a va-esident of the Board term of the Hon. J. M. Bingham was to serve till the an-

. Governor-elect, is e city, and is being is numerous friends

. Henry Watterson

w York as a lecturer ing. The event was interest in social and tracted an audience and which in point love the average lec-

rson was introduced ted with enthusias

abounded in good us being happily in

20.—The Executive of Trade have su-

a law for funding

-TENDERS.

EW YORK.

VERSITY.

SIN.

RETURNS.

An Interesting Correspondence, and Some Very Bad Latin.

QUACKS.

Julius Stanton.

A Barber Sets Up in the Doctor-

ing Business with a Stolen

Diploma.

The Barber Finally Takes Refuge in the City of St. Louis.

The State Board of Health is of recent invention. The last Legislature, in its infinite wis-dom, saw fit to create this new Board. By some It has been thought to be an unnecessary luxury and by others an actual necessity. One of its principal duties is to obtain a registry of all the physicians in the State who are entitled to practice, and who are graduates of medical col-leges, and to issue to them a certificate showing that they have either passed the necessary ex-amination, or shown ample proof that they are physicians in good standing, entitled to the sheepskins which they profess to own. the Board is a benefit to the public, and it will materially aid in wiping out the quacks, who have settled themselves all

In the list of applications for certificates there are oftentimes found men who profess to own diplomas, which upon investigation, either prove to have been fraudulently issued, or obtained through some other disreputable means. Since mas have been discovered, but the offenders bave invariably "skipped the State" when their rascality has been discovered. The reputable physicians want to be registered and help the Board in its work. Some time ago, as a case in point, a man came to the office of Dr. Rauch, President of the Board, corner of State and Adams streets, and stated that he wanted a certificate for a friend. The friend had practiced in this city the required ten years, had been a graduate of a medical college, but had sold his diploma to a man who was practicing under his name in another State. The Doctor, somewhat incensed, demanded the friend's name, but the stranger left, and the physician who sold the diploma was not discovered. Another evil discovered by the Board lies in the fact that a certain medicin this country diplomas in Latin, and for an additional \$5 issues a duplicate in English. These latter have been frequently sold, and men found

promises to expose fully in a short time.
THE UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH, promises to expose fully in a short time.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH,

Germany, has issued a great many genuine diplomas to reputable physicians in this city and State. These are embelished by peculiarly engraved seals, which some engraver has counterfeited. However, these certificates are issued in a peculiar style. They are printed in about 150 kinds of type, name and all, which it would be hard to duplicate, and the paper is peculiarly water-marked, hence forgeries of these are literally impossible, though they are frequently attempted. The most flagrant case of attempting to get a certificate from the Board on a fraudulent diploma has recently been brought to light. The case is that of a German barber, who adopted the name of J. Stauton, and who planted himself in Belleville, St. Crair County, under the title of "Dector." The fellow could speak absolutely no English, and, worse, could neither read nor write it, and was not even an adept in his own language. A fellow named neither read nor write it, and was not even an adept in his own language. A fellow named Henry Guentz, a Justice of the Peace and insurance agent in Belleville, seems to have run his case for him, and carried on his correspondence, and wrote the necessary affidavits.

practicing under them. This matter the Board

Accompanying the above was a very dilapidated diploma from the Maryland University, issued to William Stanton, and pasted together upon a piece of white paper. The date was obliterated, and the whole was in such shape as to be almost unrecognizable. The parchiment itself bore the stamp of genuineness, and had been obtained by Julius Stanton through fraudulent means, no doubt. The audacity of the fellow is shown by the accompanying affidavities.

fellow is shown by the accompanying affidavit.

State of Illinois, St. Clair-County, ss.:

Julius Stanton, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of the City of Belleville, in the county and State aforesaid; that he is the lawful possessor of the diploma granted to him by the Rebus College in Columbia, S. C., which is herewith submitted, and that he is the person therein named.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, A. D., 1877.

Bunky Guentz, Justice of the Peace.

Now, the truth is that

The Rebus College

THE REBUS COLLEGE is amyth. There never was such an institution in the country. South Carolina supports two medical colleges, one at Charleston and the Iniversity. Both are legitimate and recognized To the letter and affidavit Dr. Rauch sent the

following reply:
CRICAGO, Aug. 23, 1877—Dr. Julius Stanton,
Belleville, Ill.: Your registered letter of the 20th
was received to-day inclosing \$1, and, also, the
affidavit. A diploma was yesterday received,
but in such a dilapidated condition that
I was unable to distinctly make out
the name; also, could not find the time of graduation. The diploma that was received was headed
"Academia Ferrae Mariae," and issued to Guileimas Stanton, Baltimore. Is that the one you sent?
Your affidavit stated that your diploma was issued
by Rebus College, Columbia. Is the one received
yours? Very respectfuily.

JOHN H. RAUCH, President.

Evidently both Guentz and Stanton had a

Evidently both Guentz and Stanton had a poor estimate of the knowledge of the State Board of Health, so far as Latin was concerned, as the following letter will show. They are hard on Maryland, so far as spelling it in Latin goes, and worse on the translation of Julius. The ruse was too thin, but HERE IS THEIR JOINT LETTER:

OFFICE OF HENRY GUENTZ, JUSTICE OF THE PRACEAND FIRE-INSCRANCE AGENCY, BELLEVILLE, ILL, Aug. 27, 1877.—John H. Rauch. Esq., President Illinois Board of Health. Chicago—Dean She: Your favor of the 23d inst. has come to hand, and in reply beg leave to submit the following in explanation to the scening discrepancies between my affidavit and the diplomas, which are the result of my inability to understand the English language. The certificate submitted was issued to me by Prof. Schmaeling, Professor of the University in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1859, in Baltimore, said Professor having authority to issue diplomas for the College of "Fenna Manae" that year, and "Gullulimus" is to be the Latin for "Julius." Hoping that this explanation is satisfactory, I remain yours, very respectfully.

This explanation, evidently, did not satisfy

This explanation, evidently, did not satisfy the State Board of Health, for the next letter addressed by Dr. Rauch is as follows: Edicaco, Aug. 28, 1877.—Pr. Julius Stanton, Belleville—Doctor: If you will send references with regard to your status in your neighborhood, I am inclined to think that the Board will issue the certificate. You cannot but appreciate how such a discrepancy would strike those who simply deal with the facts before them, and are not personally acquainted with you. Very respectfulty,

Joun H. Rauch, President.

Dr. Rauch did not you to the fellowing th

Dr. Rauch did not yet care to "give the fellow away," but thought that he would lead him on further, and at last trap him in the meshes of the law, in which he unfortunately failed.

After that Stanton sent on an affidavit, written by Guentz, with letters, testimonials, etc., all written by the same heavy hand, upon which was pasted a German advertisement, in which 8. Boelkel acknowledges having been cured of rheumatism of twenty years standing by Stanton, when all other medical skill had failed.

In the meantime, the affidavit of 8. Fleischman came to hand, given below, and the Clerk of St. Clair County sent along the following voluntar?

voluntary

STATEMENT IN REGARD TO STANTON:

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, ST. CLAIR COUNTY,
BELLEVILLE, ILL., Aug. 29, 1877—Dr. Rauch,
President of State Board of Health, Chicago—
Dean Sin: At the instance of some of our physicians here, I take the liberty of giving you some
facts regarding a certain Dr. (?) Stanton, from
this place, who, I have learned, has sent a diplomate the Board for the purpose of selling his certificate. The fellow is without doubt a first-class
frand. He came here about three mouths ago. I
ludged him to be about 35 or 36 years old. He
claims to have graduated in Baltimore in 1855; can
metither write nor speak English, and Louis

like-and, in my opinion, does not deceive his looks-a graduated applier and singer of lather. In other words, a barber of the deepest dye. I inclose you one of his original prescriptions for a child having intermittent fever (which was, of course, not put up by the druggist as a specimen of his medical lore. The diploma he sent has either belonged to some one else, or it is manufactured for the purpose. I am, most respectfully, Louis C. Starkell.

Clerk County Court.

The prescription referred to is a marvel in its The State Board of Health Is

most respectfully,

Clerk County Court.

The prescription referred to is a marvel in its way. It is a mixture of horrible Latin, worse German, and most abominable writing. Deciphered, it gives the following mixture, the efficacy any one with even the least sense will at once appreciate: Quintne, one scruple; pulverized soda, ten drachms; iodide of potash, one-twelfth of a drachm; distilled water, one ounce. The child was to receive three drops every two hours. Any one with a grain of intelligence will see that even the quantity of water was sufficient to dissolve the soda, let alone neutralizing the quinine. There was almost an othee of soda, and had the stuff been mixed together it would have made a paste, in which the quinine would have had no affinity, unless previously dissolved by acid of some sort.

where Stauton got his orescriptions compounded, S. Fleischman, sent word that he had known "the Doctor" two months and a half (not a long time), and that his practice was wonderfully large and successful, and that the medicines administered had been clear, pure, and efficacious. Guentz had written this letter also. Desiring still to get his certificate, Guentz sent the following epistle for the "coming physician at Befleville," which is, to say the least, very cheeky and peculiar:

Brilleviller, Ill., Ang. 29, 1877.—John H. Rauch, Esg., President Board of Health, State of Illinois, Chicago—Dran Sru: In reply to your favor of 28th inst., I beg leave to remark that, owing to the fact that I have but recently come here, I am not well enough known to the medical fraternity of this place to approach them for references in my behalf, but inclose reference of the druggist who fills my prescriptions, and the testimonials of several of my patients whom I have successfully treated, which, I trust, is now satisfactory. In the event, however, that you do not deem it justifiable to issue a certificate to me upon the references submitted, be so kind as to return diploma, of which I then will procure a duplicate, with satisfactory explanations. Very respectfully yours.

As stated before, Stanton writes a shocking, bad hand, and the signatures appended to the

yours.

As stated before, Stanton writes a shocking bad hand, and the signatures appended to the epistles are almost beyond deciphering, the hieroglyphics being so mixed and woven to-Seven of the unfortunates treated by the barber testify to his worth, and that he has at-tended their families within two and a half

months.

THE NEXT LETTER PROM DR. RAUCH,
in which he refuses to issue the certificate, is as
follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1877.—Dr. Julius Stanton,

Concaso, Ang. 31, 1877.—Dr. Julius Stanton, Belleville—Doctor: Yours of the 29th with accompanying affidavit and papers was duly received. In view of all the facts, I shall refer the question of granting a certificate to the full Board, as I do not feel warranted in taking the responsibility of so doing upon myself. Respectfully yours.

Jonn H. Rauch, President.

P. S. It might not be amiss for you to get the duplicate with the references you refer to.

Evidently, Stanton is now getting anxious, but does not desire to give himself away, but he wants his diploma back, and Guentz writes for him as follows:

Dr. John H. Rauch—Dear Str.: I am in receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., and desire to state in answer thereto that in order to secure the duplicate diploma I shall have to send the original to Baltimore, and you will return it as soon as the Board has made its decision. I have been informed that several of my prescriptions have been transmitted to you by parties who, owing to the success which I have met, are trying to injure me, but do not believe that owing to their motive you will take their actions in consideration, the more so as the case for which said prescriptions were given was brought to a successful issue. I am, very truly yours.

Dr. Rauch next.

Dr. Rauch next
WROTE TO BALTIMORE
in regard to the diploma, as follows:

in regard to the diploma, as follows:

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. OFFICE OF
THE PIRSUBERT, CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1877.—Dr.
C. W. Chancellor, Secretary State. Board of
Health. Baltimore, Md.—Mv Dear Doctron: Will
you please ascertain for me when your William
Stanton graduated at the Maryland University? I
can make out the names of Giddings, Smith, and
Dunglison, Professors, in diploms, but none of the
others. Also, whether a man by the name of
Julius Stanton ever graduated at the same school.
Yours respectfully,

To the above the following, unsatisfactory re-

To the above the following unsatisfactory readept in his own language. A fellow named thenry Guentz, a Justice of the Peace and insurance agent in Believille, seems to have run his case for him, and carried on his correspondence, and wrote the necessary affidavits.

THE SUBJOINED LETTERS give a full history of the case, and show how atrocious the fraud was.

The first letter from Stanton was as innocent as could be, and is as follows, written by Guentz of course:

Belleville, Ill., Aug. 20, 1877.—John Rauch, Ezq., President Board of Health, Chicago: I herewith sabanic my diploma, and also inclose the necessary affidavit, and fee of \$1.3\text{Very respectfully,}

Dr. J. Stanton.

Accompanying the above was a very dilapi-

acteristic reply: BALTIMORE, Oct. 11, 1877.-Dr. John Rauch-Dean Sir: Your communication of

Rauch—Dean Sir: Your communication of the Sth inst. reached me yesterday, together with the diploma sent by express. It is impossible to imagine a case of grosser fraud than that which is attempted by the man calting himself Julius Stanton, about whom you have written to me; and the fraudulency of his act is equaled only by its stupidity, so easily can his imposture be exposed.

Julius Stanton, about whom you have written to me: and the fraudulency of his act is equaled only by its stupidity, so easily can his imposture be exposed.

No such person as Prof. Schmaeling: was ever authorized to issue diplomas from the University of Maryland: nor has any person of that name ever been connected in any way with this University at any time during the seventy years of its existence. The person who has exhibited to you the diploma which you have sent me, and the date of which is obliterated, alleges, you say, that it was issued in 1859. Now, the diploma is undoubtedly granted by the University of Maryland: it is printed from our copper-plate, and it has appended to it the signatures of men who once belonged to the faculty of this school. But these very signatures make it certain that it was issued previous to 1857, inasmuch as Dr. Duestel, whose name appears on it, resigned the Chair in 1857, and was succeeded in that year by Prof. Alken, the present incumbent of the Chair of Chemistry, whose name does not appear upon the diploma. Moreover, Dr. Robley Duaglison, another of the Amoreover, Dr. Robley Duaglison, another of the Signers, left the University of Maryland about 1838 or 1839, for the chair in the Jefferson College, which he filled for so many years.

Our catalogue of alumni shows the name of William Staunton (spelt in the catalogue with the letter "u." which may possibly be an error), of South Carolina, as having graduated in 1834, and as this date would correspond with the period at which the signers of the diploma were connected with the University, I think it highly probable that this impostor has gotten possession in some way of the relics of Dr. Staunton's or Stauton's diploma. At any rate, he has endeavored to fost upon your State Board of Healthra diploma which he were was conferred upon him, and in attempting this infamous fraud he has rendered himself liable under the thirteenth section of your act to prosecution for felony, and I earnestly trust he may receive his deserts. He p

During all this time Dr. Rauch did not write CONSULTED LEGAL ADVISERS in this city as to what he should do in the case. The new law provides as follows:

The new law provides as follows:

SEC. 13. Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this State without complying with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$55 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than 355 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file, as his own, the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this State for the crime of forgery, but the penalties shall not be enforced till on and after the 31st day of December, 1877; Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to those that have been practicing medicine ten years within this State.

As will be seen, the Board of Health found

those that have been practicing medicine ten years within this State.

As will be seen, the Board of Health found itself unable to do anything until next year, and therefore concluded to do the next best thing, and give the facts to the public.

The cheek of the barber is best shown by the following letter received by Dr. Rauch, a day or two ago, written in a new hand:

Sr. Louis, Nov. 12, 1877.—John H. Rauch, Eag., President Chicago Board of Health—Drar Sin: Not having heard from you since Aug. 31, I would respectfully request you to send my diploma to 2214 North Fourteenth street. St. Louis, as soon as possible. Hoping to hear from you coon as possible, I remain yours truly.

Removed from Belleville, Ill.

It is not at all likely that Stanton will ever return again to Illinois after this exposure, which will probably prove a warning to other quacks, since the Board of Health intends to do its duty in the premises.

THE BANKS. Myers' Depositors Hold a Little

And Express Their Dissatisfaction with Men and Things.

Indignation Meeting.

Report of the Receiver of the Chicago Savings, Loan & Trust Company.

MYERS' MOURNERS.

Room 44 of the Grand Pacific Hotel was acked full last evening by a crowd of depositors in the defunct Merchants', Farmers' & Mehanics' Savings Bank. Mr. W. P. Wright called the meeting to order, and on motion was chosen temporary Chairman, Mr. George Bra-

ham being elected Secretary.

The Chair said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of consultation as to what they could do to better their unforunate condition. They had been cheated and lied to, and swindled out of the earnings of years. The question was, what they could save out of the wreck; whether the owners of the property were to have anything to say about the disposition of it, or whether it was to be left in the hands of the Court. Over 100,000 persons had suffered by the failures of these banks, more than 30,000 being actual depositors. The call for the meeting contemplated the appointment of a depositors' committee similar to that chosen in the case of the Fidelity. The lady who had issued the call had suggested several POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

One of these was to inquire the reason for Mr. Chandler's change of base in regard to the investment certificates; another was to find out what Receiver Ward's expenses were, and what he was doing. The speaker did not believe in sending a lawyer to Washington to see about the bank tax, and considered that the Representatives of Chicago in Congress ought to do the work in the interest of their constituents. He spoke of the charges against Judge Williams and Mr. Paul Cornell, and hoped that the honesty of the first-named would be demonstrated. Another ground of complaint was, that one of the banks had employed two real-estate men at an expense of \$500 to go and look at some land. The speaker could have gotten the work done by a first-class man for \$10. As to the change of venue taken by Sidney Myers, he thought the man who would run away in such a manner was a coward. He had also to state that Chris Rafferty went to Waukegan for trial, and that a colored man was taken to Joinet for trial. Both were hanged, and it would be a good thing if some other people were hanged too. [Applause. "Hang him to a lamb-post," etc.] what Receiver Ward's expenses were, and what

to a lamp-post," etc.)

MR. BRAHAM
hoped that if a committee were appointed there would be no lawyers on it. His reason for so hoping was, that there was a lawyer on the previous committee, and he, in conjunction with another lawyer, sold them out. The next thing was to get the case out of Judge Williams' Court. That gentleman was interested in the Fidelity Bank, and being only a man would undoubtedly decide as his pocket led him to. He had made a small and pitiable excuse, and had sent the Fidelity case to another Judge, but he had appointed Judge Otis and Mr. Ward. They wanted a good committee, not a whitewashing one like that presided over by Mr. Derickson, which was afraid to divulge what they found out. They wanted to know everything, and to give all the publicity possible to the facts. They also wanted to know what Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne were going to get out of the little money which was left. Ward was both Trustee and Reselver, and the speaker failed to see how he could act in both capacities.

MR. H. M. PAYNE.

said that he acted as attorney for a lady depositor, and wanted to know whether those who called the meeting had any well-defined plans to suggest. He deprecated abuse and recrimination, and wanted the meeting to get to work without delay, either by the adoption of resolutions or the MR. BRAHAM

He deprecated abuse and recrimmation, and wanted the meeting to get to work without delay, either by the adoption of resolutions or the appointment of a committee. Let them get to business in some shape.

The Chair, hoped Mr. Payne would suggest something himself. He was just the man they were looking for.

A depositor hoped that none but bona fide decositors would be not on any committee.

A depositor hopen that none out oon a noe depositors' would be put on any committee.

A motion to appoint a committee of three
on resolutions was made and seconded.
Gen. O. L. Mann, acting on behalf of a lady
depositor, asked if, any action had been taken at
Washington in regard to

THE BANK TAX.

The Secretary explained that their interests

The Secretary explained that their interests were not identical with those of the other banks. The "Bechive" never did a commercial business at all, and was not liable to the tax. For ness at all, and was not hable to the cax. For this reason they had no light to make.

The motion for the appointment of a committee was adopted, and the meeting proceeded to suggest names. Messrs. George L. Chaffield, G. M. Beckwith, and D. F. Hone were finally selected, and retired to prepare some resolutions.

tions.

Mr. Braham moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Receiver, find out all they could, and report at a future meeting. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Braham, H. M. Payne, and C. J. Manix were elected. The Chair then returned to the charge against JUDGE WILLIAMS made in a Sunday paper. If the story was true (A voice—"The Tenas don't tell the truth")—if it were true, no man would be content to allow his affairs to remain in that person's hands. An attempt was made to get the article read.

An attempt was made to get the article read. Several depositors objected, but it was voted to hear the story, and the Chair read the article. hear the story, and the Chair read the article.

A depositor created some instrinent by asking what the actual assets of the bank were.

Another suggested that the animus of the Times arose from the fact that "Judge Williams put old man Storey in the County Jail."

Mr. Braham contended that in the face of public opinion Judge Williams had no right to act in any savings-bank cases.

Mr. Payne wanted to go home. He had lost his pocket-book. [Lauphter.] Perhaps he had

Mr. Payne wanted to go home. He had lost his pocket-book. [Laughter.] Perhaps he had left it at his office, and wanted to go and see about it. He was excused.

The Chair said he wished he had brought with him a letter he had received from one of Myers' bondsmen. Things were very different now from the time when that little sleek, polished fellow Swingy Myers, told him that all the sayfellow, Sydney Myers, told him that all the sav-ings funds were loaned out on good real es-

Mr. Braham understood that Myers' wife had \$20,000 worth of real estate in her own right, and he intended to see about it.

Mr. Easson thought that something ought to be done to

Mr. Easson thought that something ought to be done to BRING MYERS TO JUSTICE.

He for one would be glad to subscribe towards a fund for procuring legal assistance for the State's Attorney. (Applause.) He was glad Myers had taken a change of venue, for there was more chance of a conviction in Du Page County than in Chicago.

Mr. William Murray hoped that the Committee would be instructed to deal with Myers personally. personally.

Mr. Manix wanted to know if the gentleman would serve on the Committee.

Mr. Patrick Dolan thought it was no use spending money prosecuting Myers. Like all the other big thieves, he would get away.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS reported as follows:

reported as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Ward and the attorneys of the bank for the purpose of investigating the present condition of the bank.

Resolved, That this meeting, being dissatisfied with the present Judge on account of the fact that he is a savings-bank stockholder, instruct their Committee to inquire into the advisability of procuring a hearing before another Judge.

Resolved, That a committee of five depositors be appointed to act on the above resolutions and call a meeting to report proceedings.

Mr. Braham thought there was no necessity for doubling up on the work by passing the

for doubling up on the work by passing the resolutions. Every point mentioned had already been covered by the action of the meeting.

resolutions. Every point mentioned had afrealy been covered by the action of the meeting.

This point was agreed upon, and the resolutions were adopted and laid over for thure action. The motion of Mr. Easson, for the employment of additional counsel to prosecute Myers, was laid on the table.

The Chair said he believed in fight, and in teaching such miserable scalawage as Myers that they could not rob the people with impunity. This lesson would only be learned when the people realized that laws were useless for the punishment of such offenders. Then they would try some other method.

Mr. Easson explained that his motion had been misunderston, and that he wanted a committee of three to wait upon State's Attorney Mills and consult with him. The motion was adopted, and Messys. Easson, Chatfield, and Hone were appointed as said Committee.

A vote of thanks was passed to the proprietors of the hotel, and the meeting adjourned.

port yesterday of the affairs of the bank. The institution has been running since 1870, under a special charter, and has neither stock nor stockholders. It is governed by a Board of Trustees, whose services are gratuitous, and a President, Vice-President, and Treasurer. There have been no records and Treasurer. There have been no records kept of the acts of the Trustees, but as far as can be ascertained the present officers are as follows: Second Vice-President, J. H. Ragatz; Treasurer, C. F. W. Junge; Trustees, Grant Goodrich, A. T. Hall, W. E. Daggett, L. L. Greenleaf, Leroy Church, Dr. A. E. Small, A. J. Koenig, C. Degenhardt, R. E. Moss, Swain Veleze, W. S. Powell, William Chichage, and N. Nelson, W. S. Powell, William Chisholm, and C. F. W. Junge. has had a salary of \$2,000 a year, his bookkeeper, H. J. Frieman, \$1,000, one office-boy \$5 a week, and a janitor and night-watchman have also been employed. So it seems the business has been run very economically. The bank owns its building son streets, on leased ground. The annual rental is \$2,400, with the privilege of purchasing for \$42,000. The building cost about \$30,000, but it is mortgaged to the Fidelity Savings Bank for \$15,000 by a bill of sale absolute on its face. The whole number of book-depositors has been 2,814, and the whole number of certifications of the sale about 150 feb. cate depositors 534. The largest number of de-positors at any one time has been 749, and the number at the time the bank closed 832. The

 number at the time the bank closed 832. The following is the statement as to the debts, assets, etc.:
 Whole aggregate of deposits.
 \$2,590,758

 Larges* amount of deposits.
 1573.
 150,908

 Amount of book and certificate deposits.
 46,711

 Bills receivable.
 10,077

 Overdrafts
 280

 Stamped envelopes
 98:

 Cash.
 96

Total..... \$ 47,968

building in 1872 has been insolvent, and at no time since been able to pay its depositors. A grave and important question arises whether any personal liability exists against any one on behalf of the depositors to reimburse them for their losses. Among the list of bills receivable are the following: John G. Brown, baiance due, \$1,228, secured by trust-deed; J. C. Patterson, \$35.40; A. H. Burley, as Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, \$782.62; E. J. Adams, \$412.51; B. W. Phillips, \$1,142.44; L. L. Greenleaf, \$742.35; Chicago Society for the Ngw Jerusalem, \$564.25; Jacob Weil & Co., \$2.889; Mary Lawrence, \$404.

The Receiver also asks for advice as to whether he shall proceed to sell the furniture, fixtures, leasehold interests, etc., at public or private sale, and whether he shall proceed to collect the outstanding accounts by suit. He also

lect the outstanding accounts by suit. He also asks to have his expenses and fees allowed, and Judge Moore yesterday entered an order consolidating the two suits of Johnson and Anderson against the Fidelity Savings Bank, and granting a perpetual injunction against son against the Fidelity Savines Bank, and granting a percetual injunction against the prosecution of suits against the stockholders of the bank. It is expected a denurrer will be intercosed and a formal decree entered so that the case can at once go to the Appellate Court. No testimony was taken before Collector Harvey yesterday on the Hability of the bank to pay Government taxes, he having been absent all day. The argument will be heard to-day.

day.
The paying-out at the Fidelity went on yester-The paying-out at the Fidelity went on yester-day just about the same as on the previous day, and about 300 depositors were given money. On balancing the books for Monday it was found that the payments were about \$15,000. Yester-day would show about the same results. Mr. McAuley noted, as a matter of interest, that the smallest sum paid to any one depositor during the day was two cents, the same being an equal and exact 10 per cent of the sum which equal and exact 10 per cent of the sum which the bank had of the depositor's.

PUDGE OTTS,
Receiver of the State Savings Institution, was not the best pleased yesterday at a statement made by one Evarts at the meeting of the Fidelity Bank depositors Monday evening. The assertion of Evarts was that at the State "the lawyers had aiready eaten up half the cash delawvers had aiready eaten up half the cash de-posits." Judge Otis resents this as uncalled-for and false. He adds that he has paid but one lawyer's bill, and that was \$50. Further, he had to offer that collections were being made etter than he expected, and, in fact, matters

Record of Judgments, Divorces, Bankrupt cies, New Suits, Etc. In the foreclosure case against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, Judge Drummond entered the following order

Judge Drummond entered the following order for a deficiency decree:

It appearing to the Court that the amount of the original decree in this cause is subject to a credit of \$1, 153, 836, 28. and that the said petitioners, Frederic W. Huidekoper, Thomas W. Shannon, and John M. Denison, as Trustees, are entitled to a judgment over for the deciency of the decree not satisfied by the distributive share of the proceeds of sale of the mortgaged property: It is ordered by the Court that the said Frederic W. Huidekoper, Thomas W. Shannon, and John M. Denison, Trustees, do have and recover of and from the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company the sum of \$1,832, 573,84, payable in American gold coin, and that they have execution accordingly.

The account is as follows:

The account is as follows: Face value of 2,328 bonds and coupons, turned in by the purchasers of the road, \$2,977,410,12; value at which the bonds were applied toward purchase money of the road, by order of Court, \$1,153,836,28; balance due, \$1,823,573,84.

DIVORCES. Emma O. Brooks filed a bill yesterday against er husband, Franklin Brooks, the abortionist, charging that he had recently been convicted of producing abortions and sent to the Peniten-trary for six years. On which account she asks for a divorce.

Judge Williams granted decrees of divorce

esterday in the following cases: Louis C. Krohn from Emma Krohn on the ground of desertion; Louise Munique from Francis A. Munigue, adultery; and Lucy E. Herring from Charles N. Herring, desertion. Judge Moore will decide the West Park Com-

missioners case this morning.

Friday will be the last day of service to the December term of the Superior Court.

December term of the Superior Court.

BANKERPRY MATTERS.

Charles F. and William A. Hodgman, pressedbrick manufacturers, filed a voluntary petition
in bankruptey. Their secured debts are \$6,000,
covering the machinery of the firm.

The assets consist of machinery and apparatus, mortgaged to their full value;
open accounts, \$234. C. F. Hodgman owes
\$112, and has no assets, and William has neither
assets nor liabilities. The case was referred to
Register Hibbard.

An involuntary petition was filed against John

Register Hibbard.

An involuntary petition was filed against John
A. Scherff, of Streator, by W. H. Lyon & Co.,
of New York, on a claim for \$506.74. They
charge that on the 31st ult. he fraudulently
transferred his whole stock, consisting of fancy
goods and notions, to his brother, Martin Scherff,
Jr. Their cost was \$2,800, and they were sold
for \$2,500. A rule to show cause Nov. 3 and a
provisional warrant of seizure were issued.
Nehemiah Sherwood was adjudicated bankruot, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 19. Nehemiah Sherwood was adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 19.
Warren & Carswell were adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 19.
An order was also made for a composition
meeting to be held Dec. 4. L. G. Klinck was
appointed Provisional Assignee. The store will
be kept open as usual.
A discharge was issued to Alonze Eaton and
to George Mushaum, Jr.
A composition meeting will be held at 10 a.

to George Mushaum, Jr.
A composition meeting will be held at 10 a.
m. to-day in the case of Jeremiah Schaaf.
SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.
William R. Austin commenced a suit for \$35,000 yesterday against the American Fence Company.
The German National Bank began a suit for \$30,000 against John A. Huck.
GREGIF COURT.

Hone were appointed as said Committee.

A vote of thanks was passed to the proprietors of the hotel, and the meeting adjourned.

THE OTHERS.

THE CHICAGO SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Watson S. Hinkley, Receiver of the defunct Chicago Savings Institution, filed his first re-

George H. Price pleaded guilty to larceny and embezzlement, and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

Paul Arend pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

was sentenced to three years in the remtentiary.

Frank Adams pleaded guilty of larceny, and
was given fitteen days in the County Jail.

John Sautry pleaded guilty to larceny, and
was remanded.

Thomas McGuire was tried for an assault
with intent to kill, and acquitted.

Thomas Evans was tried for burglary, and
the jury will bring in a scaled verdict to-day.

James Driscoll was tried for larceny, and
a sealed verdict will be returned this morning.

JUDGE DRUNNOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—The whisky cases.
JUDGE GRAY—208 to 227, inclusive. No. 207,
Johnson vs. Humboldt Insurance Company, on JUDGE JAMESON-Passed cases. No case on

JUDGE MOORE—17, 18, 19. No. 16, Coleman vs. West Chicago Park Commissioners, on trial. JUDGE ROSERS—547, 546, 564, and 571 to 580, inclusive. No case on trial. JUDGE BOOTH—Set case, term No. 1, 754, Baker vs. Forrester, and calendar Nos. 345, 348, 348, 352, 353, 355 to 365, inclusive, except 360, 362, and 363. JUDGE PARWELL—1, 167, March vs. March. JUDGE WILLIAMS—518, Fox vs. Long, still o

JUDGE PARWELL—1.167, Marsh vs. Marsh.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—518, Pox vs. Long, still on trial.

JUDGE PARWELL—1.167, Marsh vs. Long, still on trial.

UNITED STATES DISTICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGET —Jacob Cox vs. Steamboat Petrel: decree, \$103.—William Rust vs. Same: decree, \$3.65.

WILLIAMS—COURT—CONTESSIONS—Edward Koch vs. John A. Huck. \$1,778.38. —John Patton et al. vs. Peter Sinclair, \$1,785.

JUDGE GARY—Michael Doberty vs. Patrick and B. T. Murray, \$22,10.6.—Adolph Kretschmer vs. George Kuhnen, \$70. —John Hillet al. vs. Edward Steinbrucker, \$514.04.—Union Foundry Works vs. R. E. Neeley and Thomas S. Dobbins, \$2,240.55.—C. E. Southard vs. William Harper, \$159.70.—Etna National Bank vs. Philip Wadsworth, \$2.50.5.

—G. E. Southard vs. William Harper, \$159.70.—Etna National Bank vs. Philip Wadsworth, \$2.50.5.

—G. E. Southard vs. William Harper, \$159.70.—Etna National Bank vs. Philip Wadsworth, \$2.50.5.

—G. E. Neuter, \$1.058.45.

—G. Marshall Field et al. vs. Henry P. Degard and James Benson, \$600.—Same vs. Adolph Westerfield, \$144.83.—Josiah Grout vs. J. K. Poliard, \$1.275.—Martin Lamb et al. vs. Michael B. and Ellen Bailey, \$1.058.45.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONTESSIONS—L. J. Tillman vs. A. E. Neeley, \$7.38.

JUDGE ROSEES—Michael Hallinan vs. John Murphy; verdet, \$25.25.—J. D. Park vs. Mait Warner and Stephen Cough, \$154.60.

JUDGE BOOTH—Patrick Bish vs. Chicago City Railway Company; verdict, \$50. and motion for new trial by both parties.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—The Appellate Court, Third District, met this afternoon, the morning hour having been occupied in consultation and organization. Upon the formal opening of the Court, and the entrance of Presiding Judge Higbee and Associate Judges Lacy and O. L. Davis, Gov. Cullom and the members of the Central Illinois Bar present rose and regmained standing during the formal proclamation of convening. The Chief Justice announced the rules, which, in the main, are those of the State Supreme Court and stated that the call of the docket would commence next Tuesday, instead of Thursd

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS pairons throughout the city we have established stracth Offices in the different Divisions, as designated stracth offices in the different Divisions as designated solow, where advert sements will be taken for the same rice as charged the Math Orige, and will be received and if 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. o Saturdade. until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 80 clock p. m. on Saturdays:
William H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer,
184 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
8. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st. vision-st, H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. TO RENT_HOUSES.

West Side.
To RENT-\$25-315 WARER-AV. CORNER Hoyae, 11 rooms; also SIE Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st. TO RENT-BRAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 476 WEST IN diana-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room II. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Leavist-st., near Polk, \$18: 2-story brick, on Polk, near Oakley, \$16. JNO. W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars, free ride to see them. K. N. TillOTSON. 38 South Water-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS. West Side.
TO RENT-ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH bath-room, but and cold water. Inquire at 40 Pierce-st.

TO RENT - THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED
front rooms all communicating, water, gas, closets,
&c. 422 West Jackson-st. TO RENT-SOUTH MAY ST., FIRST FLOOR, five rooms, to family without children; \$18. Address C 38, Tribune office.

North Side. TO RENT-PARLOR AND BASEMENT FLOOR OF brick dwelling, 238 Huron-st., between Clark and Dearborn, with or without brick stable, at low rent to a desirable tenant.

South Side. RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP-ly at floom 30, 115 East Randolph-st. TO HENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on first floor. 334 Wabash-av. TO RENT-TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, FRONT SUITE furnished, at 91 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-85 AND 87 DEARBORN-ST., HAND-somely furnished rooms, steam heated; terms mod-

Offices.

TO RENT-PART OF A NICELY FURNISHED and heated office. Apply to LARKIN & CO., 96 ast Washington-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-DINING-ROOM IN LARGE drst-class boarding-house or hotel, and would like to pay a part of the rent in board. A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH all modern conveniences, in a strictly private family, Michigan-av, below Eighteenth-st, preferred, References given and required. B 88, Trionne office. WANTED TO RENT PLEASANT ROOMS ON South side by couple with lady living alone, north of Twenty-second-st. Board for lady only. C 30, Tribune offer.

FOUND-AT BURNSIDE, A BLACK HORSE with bridle on, medium size, small white spot of forehead. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges, by calling on A. BONTHNIS, Roseland, Ill. FOUND—A LADY'S POCKETBOOK CONTAINING money, Friday evening, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. Apply at office of St. James Hotel. Ington-sts. Apply at office of St. James Hotel.

OST-ON FRIDAY, NOV. 15, A LARGE, LEAN Low, short tall, speckled white and brown. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 64 Outario-st.

JOST-NOV. 19, A BLACK AND WHITE SPOTTED L coach dog; had on a brase collar; answers to the name of White; \$5 reward will be paid for his return.

See West Monroe-st. LOST-BLACK LACE SCARP, MONDAY NIGHT, reward. I OST-A BUFF BLANKET, ON MICHIGAN-ST.
OF Dearborn av.; if left at ROCKWOOD BROS.
Will be rewarded. 102 and 104 North Clark-st.
OST-A DARK BROWN COLT, 1 YEAR OLD.
The finder will be suitably rewarded by resuring him to 215 West Oblo-st.

MUSECAL. MUSICAL.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE
\$10 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years.
REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Büren-st. A'N ESTEY ORGAN FOR \$70: A SILVER REED Organ for \$50; a second-hand organ for \$35. MAR-TIN'S, 154 State-at. TIN'S, 154 State-st.

DARGAINS — ELEGANT 795-OCTAVE PIANOforte for \$175: elegant square grand plano for \$225:
very fine upright planoforte for \$200; parior organs
\$20, \$75, \$100, \$150. E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. POR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW \$700 UPRIGHT plane. 7% octaves. Will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the owner is in immediate need of money. Address C 37, Tribune office. C 37, Tribune office.

CTEINWAY PIANOFORTE ONLY \$300; MATHUback pianoforts only \$200; Hardman pianoforts
only \$250; Gale pianoforte only \$110. MARTIN'S, 154
State-85. UPRIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE and to stand in tone as long as the best square planot special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

775 With 8 stops, swell, handsome case; all improvements; 5-years guarantee. R. T. MARTIN. 154 State-8. State-st.

1.000 PIANOS AND OBGAN.—FIVE YEARS'
1.000 guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Historiated catalogues mailed free. REED's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE. WITH horse and wagon, or will take a partner, 747 West Medicon-st., with a small amount of money.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON WITH bowling alley and shooting gallery, all new; saloon furbiture, for small sum of \$550. 210 Division-st., near LaSalle-st. FOR SALE-DRUG STORE FIXTURES AND SMALL stock of drugs at a barrain, at 270 Sedgwick-st. STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE: WILL TAKE part trade. Address C Sa, Tribune office. WANTED YOUNG MAN TO JOIN WRITER IN a profitable scheme at Washington this winter. Address C 32, Tribune office.

\$2,000 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED BUSIchoount for cash. PROUDFOOT & CO., 170 East MadiCITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE =4,650-A SPLENDID TWO-STORY and basement stone from 11-room dwelling, lot 21x132, cast front, near Monroe and Oakley-sta, one block from horse-care, with an the furniture, ferrance, cta. The house is first-class and in splendid order. This is certainly a great sacriface, bouse cost over 10x130, continued to 10x130,

OR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, as Lagrange, 7 miles from hleagor \$15 down and \$5 monthly; chapses property hleagor \$15 down free; abstract free; 10-cent train pready on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-su. Room 4.

Hook keepers, Clerks, &cc.

SITUATION WANTED-WRITES A GOOD HAND,
is correct at figures, and willing to work. C. 18.

Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED clothing salesman to engage to travel Jan. 1 for a Brst-class house in Chicago, Philadelphia, or New York.
Has trade in lowa, Nebraska, and Missouri. Good ref-count. Address till Dec. 6, 77, J F P, Ogden Honse, Council Siding, in. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BUSINESS S man, to collect or solicit for first-class wholesal house; none other need apply; city. 330 Division-st

Coachinen, Tenmsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY
Sobre, obliging; best of references. Address T D, 1573
Butterfield-st. Butterfield-st.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN

(American) willing to work during the winter for
board; is an experience dosebnam. Good city references. Address C4. Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT NOR Swegtan girl as cook in a private family, or to do see ond work. Call or address 157 Milwaukee-av. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook or second work in a boarding-house or private family. Address 984 South Dearborn-st. SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT SWED-ish girl, with best city reference, as cook, or for general housework in a private American family. Ad-dress 276 Division-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 1724 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FIRST-CLASS cooking, washing, and ironing, where there is a second gir; reference if required. Call at 134 Ontariost. In rear, third door. CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl to do second work and sewing or chamber work: experienced in any kind of housework. Please call at 254 Calumet-ay. this afternoon and Thurnday. Indicay.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY TO
do general housework, or cook in a large family.

Apply at 59 Armour-st.

Apply at 50 Armour-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR
General housework in a small private family on the
West Side. Please call 415 South Haisted-st., up-stairs. CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or take care of children. Can give referencea. Call or ridress 880 South Dear-born-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT SWEDE Spirit for general housework in a small family. Please call at 1515 Butterfield-st. No postal cards. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework in a water family. Call at 146 West Jackson-st., up stairs. CITUATION—WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID OF second grit in a private family. References from last place. Please call at 2 Calumet-av.

Second private ramily. References from last place. Please call at 2 Calumet-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do second-work or to take care of children. Call at 142 Archer-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED second-girl, in private family; city or Hyde Park; good references. Call at 202 South Park-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK O and laundress, in private family; city or Hyde Park; good references. 202 South Park-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, to wash and from in a private family; references given if required. 223 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a nice, small family. Address 143 East Seventeenth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A NOBWEGIAN GIRL SITUATION WANTED-BY A NOBWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Address 138 Michigan.

TO ATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL SUITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL ABLE to wash iron, cook, and do general housework. See to wash iron, cook, and do general housework private family preferred. Address 1306 Wentworth-av. STUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENGERAL OF THE ACT CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE
Of American girls in a private family, one to do cooking, the other second work; would prefer places together; best of reference given. Please call at 1436
BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2] EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE, in the cooking of the co SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework; can give the best of city reference. Please call Wednesday on the North Side, 514 Elston-road.

TUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer in a respectable family. Callednesday at 91 West Jackson-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, BOTH in a small family. Call for 4 days at 297 West Huron st.,

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL FOR
D general housework or second work. Call for 2 days
at 347 Twenty-fourth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL S to do general housework; city or country; good references. 3910 Dearborn-st., near Thirty-nints. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and fron in a private family. Oall for two days at 553 Calumei-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general bousework in a private family; good washer and irone; good city references if required. Call at 196 Twenty-sixth-st. Call at 196 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL AND plain sewing, or to help take care of children; can give reference. Address C 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do reneral housework in a private family. Please call at 204 Canalport-av.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinsvian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. A BLACKSMITH, FIRST-CLASS IN ALL WORK A and horseshoeing, wishes to locate in a growing and healthy town, where be could do a good business. Address Hen 221, Lockport, Ill.

SAFE WANTED-A MEDIUM-SIZED SECOND-hand fire-proof safe. Address O 34. Tribune office. WANTED-FOR A CUSTOMER-DBY GOODS, you have anything to sell or trade, call and see BICE & Co., Store Agents. 12: Dearborn-st., Room 10.

PER DUZEN-DENSLOWS IS THE BEST.

Delace in the city for fine card photographs. Call and see them. 184 East Madison-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HAR nesses, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 a. in., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st. POR SALE-TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES OF EVERT I kind, top and open delivery wagons, grocers' wag-ons, bakers' wagons, laundry wagons, and wagons to suit every business. Will sell on weekly or monthly payments. I have the best and cheapest wagons in the city. Will sell very cheap for cash. G. J. HULL, corner Archer av. and Bushnell-st. ner Archer-av. and Bushnell-st.

POR SALE-1,300-LB BAY HORSE, SUITABLE
for team or coal-wagon, good condition, without
blemist, for 870; 6-year-old family road-horse, very
handsome and clever; coal-screena, very low: fresh
young mileh cow and calf; express wagon. At 1443
Garibalists, near Tweety-sinth.

POR SALE-A VERY LIGHT OPEN CALIFORNIA
buggy (Reed's make), in perfect order, very che ap
at 300 Wabash-av. FOR SALE—CREAP—A LARGE HORSE, FIT FOR coal wagon, for \$35; also a fine young mare, fit for delivery or express wagon, for \$60; must be sold. Call to day in rear of 406 Centre-av., West Side, near Fifteenth-8; LEIGHS-THE FINEST SLEIGHS IN THIS MAR-ret at low figures, wholesale or retail. I.S.TOWER & BEO., 105 South Clinton st.

FOR SALE-ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, 14x22.

FOR SALE-ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, 14x22.

FOR SALE-ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, 14x22. WANTED-GOOD PORTABLE BOILER AND congine, 12 to 15 horse-power, in exchange for unincumbered real estate. I. P. COATES, 95 Washing-

5 PAID FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.
5 Standard works bring good prices; before you sell your library see CHAPIN, cor, Madison and Dearborn. PERSONAL DERSONAL-BLONDE NOVEL: HAVE BEEN there twice: did not see you; answer again—some there piace. Address A 98, Tribune office.

REPROOF WAREHOUSE FOR FURNITHER, carraiges, and merchandiss; lowest rates; money ned at 10 per cent per year. 100 West Monroe-at-AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION
drug-clerk; one that can speak German and Exglish. Good references required. Apply to JOHN
BLOCKI, 229 Randolph-st.

WANTED-PRACTICAL CUTTERS AND OPERAtors for a catting-machine. Apply at SIMON,
MYER. STRAUSS & CO., corner Monroe and Francelin-sta. WANTED-TO BOOKBINDERS-A YOUNG MAN or boy to run cutting machine. McDONALS a JOHNSON, 138 and 160 Clark-st. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN WATCH clock, and jeweiry repairing. Address B 56 WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-50 STEAMPITTERS
and helpers. HAY & PRENTICE, 37 South Ca-

NAMED TWO HARNESSMAKERS TO GO OUT in the country to work on heavy work. Inquire at shoe store 206 Blue Island-av., between 4 and 5 p. m. Employment Agencies

WANTED-1,000 MEN FOR THE SOUTH: WAGES

\$26 per month and board; work guaranteed all
winter. For cheap tickets and information apply to
CHRISTIAN & CO., 289 South Water-st., Room 11. WANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORRES, WAGES \$1.50 and \$1.35, fare furnished; 50 coal-minera and 4 for daily farm. R. F. CHRISTIAN & Co., 305 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS ON LEVEES SOUTH.

Wages \$26 to \$30 per mouth and board: workguaranteed. Ealfroad, pinery, and section hands wanted, free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., 276 South
Water-st. WANTED—100 LABORERS, FROM \$1,50 TO \$2 per day; 25 coal miners; free fars. Also laborers south, \$1.75 per day. Cheap tickets to all points South, and work guaranteed, at J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 25 West Handolph-st.

Wanted—A SMART BUSINESS MAN TO ACT as agent for Bell's Pstent Teaching Cards, which enables the youngest child to spell and read at sight; favorable terron; sainty and commission offered to the proper person; sainty and commission offered to the proper person; sainty and commission offered to the proper person; sainty and commission offered to the geometric commission of the commission o WANTED-ABOUT JAN. I TWO FIRST-CLASS men to seil retail grocery and tobacco trade—one in Wisconstin and Minnesota, and one in Illinois and lows; must have established trade—and good references to the proper parties a good postion and malary will be given. C 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN! WE HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE
in the United States to sell, the best plan of selling offer the best inducements, and guarantee larger
profits on small investment than any other house in the
country. Send 50 cents for \$1 sample or stamp for
papers. RAY & CO., Chicago. WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE:
10 cents, with all changes, for one year. Circulation over 10,000. JAMES P. SCOTT, 60 Dear-born-st. WANTED-BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN, BY A Boston House, for Wisconsin, Minnesota, and one for lows; men of experience only. Address Box 2183, Boston, Mass. W ANTED-MEN AND LADIES TO SELL CHRIST-mas and New Year chromes, water-pens, jew-elry novelises, meedles, stationery, ctor; a thousand fast child articles, filt to til a day can be made by the child articles, filt to til a day can be made by 45 and 47 sections—8.

40 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—2: FIRST-CLASS TRAVELERS, EXperienced in crockery, giassware, and lames, forlow a linneaous, and Wisconsin. Address A. & CO.,
care Carrier No. 3, main office.

WANTED—MEN SERKING BUSINESS TO CALL,
for our catalogue of new fast-selling articles.

AMERICAN NOVECTY CO., 136 State-st. WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL TEAS. SILVERplated table ware given away with every pound.
Liberal commissions to apasts. Send for circulars.
CONSUMRRS TEA CO., St. Louis, Mo..

WANTED-AGENTS, IF YOU WANT TO MAKE
INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 199
Madison-st. WANTED—TEN GENTLEMEN OF UNQUES tionable reputation and good personal appearance as solicitors for a corporation. Bring written charac-ter: 9 Kentucky Block, 201 South Clark-st., 9 a. m. WANTED-TWO GOOD SALESMEN TO TAKE orders from grocerymen in this city by samples. Address C 17, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Reference required. Call at 520 Carroll-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in a small family. Apply 728 West Superior-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK,
washing, and fronting. References required. Apply at 47 East Mouroe-st., Room 17. WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDE FOR GENERAL housework. Apply after 8 a. m. at 803 Michi-

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and to assist in taking care of baby; \$2.50 per week. 35 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, or young girl or boy to work for board and attend school. References required. 158 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swede for general housework, in a small family in must be strong, understand how and be willing to do her work. Apply at 700 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework: small family. Apply at 141 Lytic-st.
WANTED-A/GIRL AT 1827 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. WANTED-AT 25 BAST INDIANA-ST., A GOOD

Manted-Bindery Girls, at et Washing-ton-st, top floor.

830 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, S moderate price. Table boarders accommodate

West Side.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board on suite or single. References.

401 the choicest rooms and best table board outside the large hotels. Parties in want of superior accommodations can find them here.

Hotels.

(UARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 37

State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer HouseGooms weil furnished; table first-class; board with
oom per day, \$1.30 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8. room per day. \$1.30 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABSASH-AV. NGGOOD board and rooms \$1.50 per day; \$3, \$3, and \$7 per week. Rooms without board, \$2 to \$4 per week SANDS HOUSE. CORNER WABASH-AV. AN Madison-st. —Several nice family rooms and single rooms as very low rakes; day board \$8 per week.

A LL CASH AND HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR State Savings-Bank books by J. N. WITHEREL, 102 Washington-st., Room-8. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCH bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 12 dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established AA -MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNI-ture, without removal, or upon good collater-als. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st. Als. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

CASR PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

OMORY to loan on watches, dismonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDS MID'S Loss and Valuables of Green description as GOLDS MID'S Loss and Bullion Office (licensed), 96 East Madison-st. Established 1850.

C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS \$4,000 AND L. \$5,000 to loan at 8 per cent. Simalier sums to suit, 3 or 5 years, on Chicago real estate.

Tidelity AND STATE SAVINGS BANK CLAIMS In Dought, mutilated money and revenue-stamped bank checks bought. E. S. HUNT, late Porry & Hunt. S5 Washington-st.

So Washington-st.

I OANS, IN SUMS TO SUIT, MADE ON FURNIture without removal, planos, and other chattels
and collaterals. IS2 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

M ONEY UN SUMS TO SUIT) TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, and on other personal
property. W.N.ALLEY, 162 Washington-st., Room 45.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
bousses, machinery, and osher good chattels and
collaterals. E. A. CLARE, 140 Dearborn-st., Room 5. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribuna. Currency at the counting-room of the Trioune.

Silver 25 AND 60 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company.

WANTED-\$1,000 FOR \$1X MONTHS ON HOUSEhald furniture; will pay liberal interests security
ample; A 1 party. Address C 28. Tribune office.

A CABO-FURNITURE ON TIME-THE UNION Furniture Company, 508 West Madison-st., sei all kinds of household goods on monthly parments. Low prices. Exay terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Exame and be couvinced. Union Furniture Co., 503 West

IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR CUSTOM AT THE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR CUSTOM AT THE
end of the season, we close out remaining stocks
without regard to value. We now mark down pricts
on furniture, with a determination to seel. Electant
parlor and chamber suits at \$30, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100,
worth doubte the money. Lounges, casy chafts, tables,
and siber goods at remarkably low prices.

THIS IS THE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.
B. T. MAINTIN,
154 State-st.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR household goods and merchandles of all kinds. Call raddress D L. 27) Sheffeld-ay. PARTNER WANTED-GOOD BUSINESS MAN with \$3,000, in stante manufacturing business; over \$10,000 worth of material on hand ready to put together; rare opportunity. Address C 26, Trimme office.

PARTNER WANTED-SILENTON ACTIVE, WITH 1800 cash, in an established and centrally locate photograph gallery. Address C 29, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE-FOR PAINTING AND GRAIN-ing, a new sewing-machine. 190 Dearborn-st., J. L. CURTIS. L. CURTIS.

TO TRADE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOT AND STO city property for a small farm if you want to transiting call and see RICE & CO., 126 Dearborn-shoom in

FOR SALE—MAGIC APPARATUS; A HANDSOMI stage outhit centro-table and two round-top side tables besultfully initiated black and gold; electric connections, traps, etc., commission, with battery and too, cheen. Room 25, 120 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—COPPER VACUUM PAN WITT pump complete. Address 3 42, Tribuna edge.

running forty years erest, to an amount per month, until the

11

t-Office address in full, including State an ances may be made either by draft, exprese order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wee
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per wee
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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, deress

THE TRIBUNE CONTROL

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sis. Chicago,
siers for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evagiewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting

AMUSEMENTS

McVicker's Theatre street, between State Woman's Last Love." Hooley's Theatre.

street, between Clark and LaSalle Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of "The French Spy." Afternoon and evening.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, No. 127. R. A. M.—No. 184 Weuty-second-st. Regular Convocation this Wednes-ay evening at 7:30 °clock, Shap. Work on the loyal Arch. Visiting Companions cordially invited, by order of the M. E. H. P. ELI SMITH, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were generally lrmer yesterday, and the leading cereals were active. Mess pork closed steady, at \$12.10@12.12% for November and \$12.25@12.27% for January. Lard closed 2%c per 100 lbs higher, at \$7.90@7.92% cash or seller January. Meats were armer, at 5c for boxed shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were more active and easier, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was easier, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was quoted at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was steady. Wheat closed %@1½c higher, at \$1.10 for November and \$1.07% for December. Corn closed ½ @1c higher, at 46½c for November and 42½c for December. Oats closed steady, at 25½c cash and 25¢ for December. Rye was firmer, at 55c. Barley closed steady, at 63c cash and 63½c for December. Hogs were active and strong early, but closed quiet and easy, at \$4.35@4.60. Cattle were dall and unchanged, with sales at \$2.00@5.60. Sheep were dall, at \$2.75@4.00. The experts from the seaboard last week included 48, 413 byts flour. 1.147, 183 bu wheat, 1.185, 177 bu corn. ports from the seaboard last week included 48,413 bris floar, 1,147,183 bu wheat, 1,185,177 bu corn, meats. In store in this city last Saturday: 7,926 bu wheat, 355,667 bu corn, 113,749 bu pats, 94,061 bu rye, 529,811 bu parley. Total, 1,381,214 bu. Wheat in Milwaukee, 438,500 bu. Total wheat in sight, 11,345,427 bu; do corn, 7,729,439 bu. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 124 cars wheat, 223 cars oats, 6 cars ryc, and 46 cars and 37,800 bu barley. Total (437 cars), 212,000 bu. in eight, 11,345,427 bu; do corn One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$102.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 971.

The funeral of the late George S. Bangs former Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service of the United States, and subsequently United States Sub-Treasurer in Chi cago, was a marked tribute to the virtues and services of a public officer and a man from distant cities of gentlemen prominently dentified with the postal service attested the affection and respect everywhere enternined for the deceased.

Mr. THURMAN'S Democratic caucus resolutions Committee from further consi of the South Carolina case was offered yes terday, but was objected to by Mr. WADwent over until to-day. The Committee thaim to have used all possible diligence in pursuing their inquiries in the conteste es, and it is quite unlikely that the radi cal departure from Senatorial usage contem plated in the THURMAN resolution will be

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, is now in position to carry dismay by the cartload into the Treasury Building. His resolution look ng to an investigation of the system of bookkeeping by which he alleges the counry to have been swindled out of untold ns has been passed by the Senate, and simself appointed as Chairman of the Comnittee, with Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, an ardent sharer in Mr. Davis' magnificent expectations, as second man. Now we shall see what a Senator with a mission can do when vested with unlimited powers.

The fate of Erzeroum is soon to be cided, and with the overwhelming force that the Russians can bring against it the result is scarcely a matter of speculation. Imme diately after the capture of Kars Gen.

MELIKOFF with 15,000 men started for Erzeroum, the object evidently being to strike at once the blow that will virtually annihilate the Turkish army in Armenia, and leave the Russian free to divert a portion of their force to the reinforcement of the troops investing Plevna, and with the remainder to pursue suc unopposed operations in the direction of nstantinople from the eastward as may reafter be determined upon.

An evidence of the fact that the State Board of Health created by the last Legisla-ture is not entirely a superfluity is furnished in the history of the Board's success in who, from being "a barber of the deepes dye," suddenly blossomed forth as a ful-fielged pill-seller. He had applied to the Board for the certificate required Board for the certificate required to be issued by that body before he could legally practice medicine in Illinois, and forwarded practice medicine in Illinois, and forwarded a bogus diploma, the true character of which was finally ferreted out by Dr. RAUCH. In this way the quondam chin-scraper was forced to relinquish the large and successful practice he had acquired at Belleville, and he now flourishes at St. Louis, where his deathg prescriptions will strike new terror a heart of the already frantic Directory

Affairs in France have arrived at a critical sture. The Chamber of Deputies yesd itself in an attitude of decl ity to the Government by the adoption a resolution reciting that, in view of doctrine enunciated by the Duke Dr HE in his speech of Monday last, prerogative against encroachment, adms the discussion on the validity of M. LLE, Under-Secretary of State at the try of the Interior, until the Electoral mmittee shall have reported on his tive to official candidatures." The

Chamber will stand on its right to investigate the proceedings of the Government in connection with the elections, and demand that the inquiry proceed. The Chamber at once adjourned, in spite of the protests of the Right, until Thursday, on the ground that the resignation of the Ministry had left no Government in existence. The new Ministry will be announced to-morrow, and MacManon is urged by his supporters to elect as Minister of War a man who is capable of performing the important duties likely to devolve upon that office in a short time.

Gen. B. F. Burlen yesterday missed a rare opportunity to fire the first gun in his campaign against the Administration. He intended, by the aid of PROCTOR KNOTT, to spring his rattle on the item in the Deficiency bill appropriating \$4,500 for the expenses of the Louisiana Commission, upon which the Appropriations Committee having a wholesome appreciation of the value of the services performed by the Commission, had reported favorably by a unanimous vote. But in an unguarded moment the hero of Big Bethel and Dutch Gap fell asleep at his post, or at any rate was absent from the House arguing a motion in the District Court, and the friends of the item got it recommitted. Not for the fee which he was earning in the interval would the lawyer-Congressman have missed the chance to open his batteries When next an opportunity occurs he may find his guns spiked.

Mr. SAMUEL S. Cox, one of the many selfappointed leaders of the great Democratic party, and ofttime aspirant for the Speaker. ship of the House, must have been exceed ingly moved, to say the least, at the treatment his speech on an amendment to the Paris Exposition bill received at the hands of he House yesterday. A cleverer and more decided case of the cut direct has not occur red in parliamentary practice for many a day. Mr. Cox is possessed of a genial spirit, and has the faculty of rising above small disappointments, but it is a question if the rotten-borough member, formerly from Ohio, can content himself in this contes with the insignificant glory won in the bringing down of Our CARTER with a well-timed shot. In the quiet twilight hour, after the wearing fatigues of the day, the funny member will be very apt to take up the man uscript of that widely-advertised lecture, and

ask "Why Do We Laugh?" Russia has at last the upper hand of Turkey in Asia, and is master of the situation. The fall of Kars will release a powerful army from further siege duty around that fortress, which will speedily reinforce Gen. HEYMAN at Erzeroum, and easily overpower MUKHTAI Pasha by sheer weight of numbers. The fate of Erzeroum is already forecast, and with its fall all Armenia will pass into Russian hands and the campaign in Asia become a matter of history. This in turn releases the great army of the Grand Duke MICHAEL which, after garrisoning certain strategic points, can if necessary be transferred t Bulgaria and seal the doom of Osman Pashs and Suleiman Pasha, should the Czarowitch and Grand Duke Nicholas not sooner complete the work. The most striking proof of the desperate character of the Turkish cause is to be found in the trepidation of England. In the first place, a suggestion of peace ha been made which Russia will never accept for sufficient reasons. Second, the English are afraid lest Russia may propose term which Germany will not allow her to accept. Third, they are agitated lest Russia is about to make an alliance with Germany. In either the second or third emergency, England might be left powerless for want of allies. without which she is not awar-making Pow doubts, and uncertainties, the only step the does not involve absolute danger in the pres ent or future is a sympathy meeting, and it is announced that one will be held in London. It is difficult to see, however, how sympathy will restore Kars or relieve Plevna.

erday's statement to Congress, said there were \$36,620,732 of subsidiary silver coins ssned up to Nov. 1, 1877. There is considerable old silver in circulation, as people may notice, -old halves, quarters, double dimes, dimes, and half-dimes, coined pre vious to 1863. The amount may be safely estimated at \$4,000,000,-making a total of something over \$40,000,000 of subsidiary silver now in circulation. This money is a egal-tender to the amount only of \$5. The bullion value of this silver is not to exceed 87 cents in London at this time. Two halfdollars contain the same quantity of pure silver as a French five-franc piece, which is worth bout six cents less than the silver dollar. This \$40,000,000 of silver money is passing current all over the United States for 974 ents in gold, the same as greenbacks. It is daily buying millions of property, at 10 per cent above its bullion value. It is freely received and paid out at the full value of egal-tender notes, which is 971 cents in old. Nobody is "cheated" or "swindled" y receiving it in payment of debts at its face value. Why is this \$40,000,000 of subidiary silver worth 971 cents on the dollar in gold, while it is only worth 87 cents as bullion? Because it is a legal-tender, although for no more than \$5. in a silver dollar is worth at present about 93 cents in gold. If silver dollars were made unlimited legal-tenders, why would they not be worth at least as much as the egal-tender paper dollar, which is intrinsically worth nothing? In the nature of things, the legal-tender silver dollar could not be worth less than the paper dollar, and that is over 97 cents. Would it be swindling creditors for debtors to pay them in silver dollars worth 971 cents? The Shylocks call it "swindling," but are unable to explain where the swindle comes in. The noney they paid to their debtors between 1870 and 1876 was only worth 80 to 88 cents In what way are those lenders to be cheated by repaying them in silver coin worth 10 to 8 cents on the dollar better than the money

they loaned? The Senate Finance Committee are getting lown to business on the Silver bill. They have adopted an amendment offered by ALLIson, giving the Government all the profit on the coinage of silver dollars. If silver bullion is worth only 92 cents on the dollar, and the greenback is worth 97, then the Governnent would make five cents profit in the purchase of bullion to be coined and issued a money, less the cost of coinage. There will be no particular objection to this amendment. Whatever the difference of price be tween the bullion and the legal-tender silver dollar may be, let the Government have it if that will help the passage of the bill.
Senator Allison proposed another important amendment, which was adoptportant amendment, which was added, that a fund of \$5,000,000 United States legal-tender notes shall ing of this action is, that the set spart by the Secretary of the Treasury exported. The talk of silver dollars being

for the purpose of purchasing bullion and getting the new coin into circulation. The Department is, by the terms of this amendment, required to purchase silver bullion to an amount not less than \$2,000,000, and not exceeding \$4,000,000, each month, and coin the same into silver dollars. This clause will require the coining of at least \$24,000,-000, and not to exceed \$48,000,000, a year. This certainly is a moderate amount, but its effect on the country will be good. Another amendment was offered, providing that, afer the enactment of the bill, a Commissio shall be appointed to confer with any simila Commissions that may be appointed by the nations using the double metallic standard, for the purpose of recommending the adoption by all such nations of some uniform relation of value between the metals. Those who fear that silver cannot be advanced to the value of gold, and maintained at that level, will have an opportunity to use their nfluence to secure such co-operation of oth er nations as will establish the double standard at a uniform value, and sustain it. Our Washington special gave the probable Senate vote on the bill, viz.: yeas, 38; nays, 20; doubtful, 2. We regret to see the sectional character of the pays, as they are all from the East,-eleven of them coming from the little New England States, and the others from New York, Delaware, Maryland, and

hirds that the President may well pause be-

THE VALUE OF SILVER. "The silver dollar will be worth only 92 cents, while the greenback is worth 97 ents," is a favorite declaration of the antisilver howlers. Silver is worth 92 cents on the dollar in gold; it is worth that in the pars, -coined or uncoined; while greenoacks, divested of the legal-tender character would not be worth more than the price of waste paper. The present comparatively low price of silver bullion is due to circumtances which will soon cease to exist. The world consumes the same average amount of silver annually, and the annual product of silver has been about equal to this demand. to uniform has been this product and demand that the price of silver as compared with gold has varied at only rare intervals during 200 years, and then the variation has been generally caused by changes in the prodet of gold. The French standard of the rela tive values of gold and silver is 15} ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. That propor tion has long been maintained in France The American silver dollar, however, was, by change in the gold coinage in 1834, fixed a proportion of 16 of silver to 1 of gold. and subsequently, when the world's produc of gold increased, this proportion made the gold dollar. The gold coin remained at a scount in silver. The gold was worth about the same in silver that the greenbacks are now worth in gold-about 97 cents in the dollar. Germany adopted several acts be-tween 1871 and 1873 looking to the demonetization of silver, but the date thereof was left to be fixed by Imperial decree. It was not until late in 1875 that any active steps were taken. The amount of silver in Gernany was an unknown quantity, and a panie in the silver market followed. The price of silver in the London market fell from 61 pence per ounce to 47 pence per ounce.
This was upon the offer of Germany to exchange several hundreds of millions of dollars of silver for an equal amount of gold. The demand for gold appreciated the value of that metal, and to the inquiry why silver was not coined in the United States, it became first known to the public generally that nearly three years beore, in February, 1873, the silver dollar had been demonetized. The silver dollar must not be confounded with the subsidiary silver coins which date back to 1853. When the silver dollar was worth 103 in gold, the subsidiary coins, halves, quarters, and dimes, containing less proportion of silver, were worth about 6 per cent less on the dollar. In 1876 Congress was driven by public opinion to authorize the coinage of this subsidiary silver to take the place of the fractional arrency. Fifty millions of dollars was the maximum limit placed on this coinage, which was made a legal-tender to the amount of \$5 only. This action on the part of the United States had an immediate effect on the value of silver, and in London the price advanced from 47 pence to 55 pence, and at about that oum it has remained ever since. Germany has since been selling silver at that rate, or buying gold and paying silver for it at that rate. Within a day the German Govern ment has asked an appropriation of 50,000, 000 marks, about \$12,000,000, to cover the

osses incurred in buying gold to take the Silver at 59 pence per ounce will place our lollar at par with gold. Day after day the German stock of silver is reducing, finding its way to India, China, and other silver countries. Some of it is in France, where the silver five-franc piece is a legal-tender and circulates unlimitedly. In the meantime the American product of silver continues, and, being excluded in this country, is sold in competition with the surplus in Europe. It is universally conceded that to remonetize silver and permit its free coinage would, by consuming the whole American product and withdrawing it from the foreign market, have the immediate effect of largely advancing the price of silver, which advance would continue as the surplus stock in Europe

would soon be consumed. At the present price of silver in London our subsidiary silver coins are worth a pullion about 86 cents on the dollar in gold; yet being a legal-tender only for \$5, they have a current value as money equal to the greenbacks, which are worth 971 cents in gold. The remonetizing of the silver dollar, which will be worth as bullion 93 cents on the dollar in gold, and naking it a legal-tender for all sums and for all purposes, will unquestionably place it at par as money with the greenbacks. But during each year an average of \$120,000,000 of gold with which to pay duties. The silver dollar being equivalent to gold in the payment of duties, it will have that advant over the greenback, and it is possible that; notwithstanding silver as bullion may be at discount in gold, the silver dollar, even during the first year of its coinage, will be worth as money 99 or even 99 cents in gold. As the silver coinage increases from year to year, consuming the whole product of the American mines, the price of silver as bullion will recover its long-established relation with gold, and the American dollar will then be threatened only with the danger of being, as in 1873, worth more than gold, and hen

worth 92 cents only, and being issued to defraud, is rank and contemptible nonsen and can deceive no rational man.

THE FIRE-LADDER ORDINANCE.

In finally passing the ordinance which re-quires the adoption of metallic ladders or

the suggestion of THE TRIBUNE that a

discretionary power be lodged with a Com-

mission, rather than that all buildings of

four stories in height shall be required indis-

criminately to adopt these accessories. The

Commission intrusted with this matter con-

sists of the Mayor, Fire Marshal, Superin-

tendent of Buildings, Chairman of the Coun

cil Committee on Fire and Water, and Chair-

man of the Committee on Public Buildings.

We infer from the text of the ordinance that

this Commission will have the discretion to

correct errors in detail that have been made

in the ordinance itself : otherwise the ord

nance should be amended in some re-

e-escapes, the City Council has followed

spects. Thus it requires that all build ings of four stories and more (except those used as private residence shall be provided with metallic ladders "exending from the sidewalk to the upper stories of such building." This would indicate the intention to construct the ladders on the front of the buildings. But such a plan will be utterly impracticable in some cases, and it is undesirable in all cases where the rear New Jersey. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is of the building is on a court or alley which et down among the nays, but WALLACE, of can be reached from the street. Not only the same State, among the yeas. The mawould the proposed ladders disfigure the jority for the bill will be so nearly twofront of a handsome building, but almost all buildings to which the ladders should be atfore giving ear to the Shylock class of selfish tached have large, heavy, projecting cornices on the sides with street fronts, and the ladders could not be run over these in such a way that the firemen could use them to gain the roof without great danger. There is also a positive advantage in locating the ladders in the alleys; the alleys are usually from fifteen t twenty-five feet wide, with high buildings or each side. If one building is burning in suc way that the ladder attached to it canno be used, the ladder of the building directly opposite can be used to reach the roof or one of the higher stories. This may of itself give the firemen a commanding position from which to fight the flames. Otherwise they can draw up some of their own ladders, and throw them across the alley from one building to the other, either from the roof or windows of corresponding stories, and thus secure a practical bridge over which they can gain access to any part of the burning building they may desire to reach. There are few buildings to which these iron ladders ought to be attached that do not back on alleys or courts; laid out as Chicago is, there is an alley-way through every block running parallel with the streets on two sides of it. There is another point which ought to be conceded in the construction of these ladders wherever the owners of the buildings desire it. The objection which many house-owners have to them is that they afford a prominent means for burglar and thieves to gain access to the building by one of the upper stories or from the roof To overcome this objection, the ladders might be made to extend from the first story (fifteen or twenty feet from the ground) to the roof of the building. They would then serve equally well the purposes of the firemen and the purposes of a fire-escape since they could be readily reached by the short ladders with which the Department is amply supplied. But this construction would revent the ready use of the metallic ladders by burglars, who could not reach them without carrying short ladders for that purpose: this they would fear to do on account of the increased danger of detection. With these modifications and a judicious distribution of there will be a very important addition to the facilities for extinguishing fires in Chicago, which will save millions of dollars of loss in the future, and which should operate to

> THE CONTROL OF THE COUNTY BOARD. Ever since the recent local election which esulted in the choice of the entire five candidates for the County Board presented by the Republican Convention, there have been various rumors and speculations as to the probable division of the Board rather on a Ring and anti-Ring basis than on strict party lines. The names of some of the gentlemen newly elected have been spoken of in connection with a possible alliance with the Ring, and the names of one or two of the old members who have been counted on to act with the Republicans have also been mentioned as likely, under certain circumtances, to affiliate with the corrupt Demo cratic element in the Board. The Chairman ship of the Board is said to figure conspic nously in the final determination of the majority, and there is little doubt that the Democratic Ringsters will endeavor to use it in such manner as to associate with their interests one of the Commissioners upon whom the public rely for fair dealing. Many of the rumors that have been flying around are undoubtedly irresponsible and false, and they may have been set in motion at the instance of the old Ringsters in order that the public shall identify some gentleman of good in tentions with the Ring, and thus, by doing him an injustice, goad him on to association which he would naturally be disposed to avoid. At the same time, so much has been said as to call for a solemn warning to each and every one of the Commissioners from honest conduct.

reduce insurance rates.

whom the people have the right to expec In the late county election the Republic ans voluntarily assumed the same responsibility which they took upon themselves in rescuing the City Government from the gang of bummers and plunderers into whose hands it had fallen. The situation differed only in the fact that only one-third of the County Board could be elected instead of the entire Council, as in the case of the city. Nevertheless there was reason to believe that the election of five honest Republicans would find enough honesty among the old Commissioners to constitute a majority against the Ring. The five men named by the Republicans to assume this trust were Messys. Spofford, Meyer, Burling, Boese and Wheeler. These gentlemen were voted for on a ticket which bore at its head the legend of "Honesty and Economy," and each of them was understood to be personally pledged to this declaration. It was the only issue in the campaign. The ticket on which they were elected was generally known not merely as the Republican ticket, but as the Republican "Reform" ticket. They received a large number of Democrati votes, and every Democrat and every Republican who deposited a ballot for them did so in the firm conviction that he was voting against the Ring. The people, thoroughly content with the reform of city affairs under the auspices of the Republican organization resolved to intrust county reform into the same hands. If any of the men elected on

reform, he will bring disgrace upon the party which elected him; and, as for himself, he make him wish that he had never taken up his residence in Chicago or Cook County.

There are three men among the Comp sioners holding over who should consider themselves under an equal obligation to be true to the Republican pledges. They are Messrs. Senne, Ayars, and Tabon. All of them are Republicans. If they have any political aspirations, it is to the Republican party they must look to the realization thereof All their hope for public recognition and the gratitude of the people rests upon their readiness to act with the five new Commis sioners in presenting a solid front to the corruptionists. We do not urge this for the purpose of securing a party majority in the Board. That would be small gain. The cooperation of these three gentlemen is especial ly bespoken because, as Republicans them selves, they ought to share the responsibility which the party has taken upon itself, and ought to assist in every way they can in bringing about the necessary reforms. There is another Commissioner in the Board (Firz-GERALD) who, though a Democrat, ought to act uniformly with the Republicans on all Reform questions. Mr. FITZGEBALD has thus far given evidence of a hostility to the Ring, and hence it is expected that he will range himself on the side of the Reformers: but he cannot act with the Democrats in the Board for partisan or organizing purposes without assisting them at the same time in their Ring schemes. If the Republicans, old members and new, act together, they will have a majority in the Board of just one; if FITZGEBALD joins them in the public interest, the majority of the Reformers will be three, and the Ring will be helpless. Any one of these gentlemen who shall avail himself of any pretext what ever-Chairmanship, Committee organization, or other movement-to vote with the anti-Reform element, will subject himself to the suspicion of having been captured by the Ring, and will forfeit for all time his character and standing in this community.

PUSILLANIMOUS PITTSBURG.

The report of the Pittsburg Grand Jury upon the subject of the July riots in that city is pusillanimous to a degree that has never before characterized a body of that kind in this country. It is recklessly untrue in its statements, malicious in its animus, and the report is made not upon the merits of the case, but for a special purpose, showing in the aggregate a disregard of public entiment and a pandering to mob spirit that call for the severest condemnation. The report in the first instance censures the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for taking neasures to protect their property, and says they were importuned not to attempt harsh measures." If the history of the riots is correct, the Railroad Company were attempting to prevent a furious and violent mob, made up of the worst elements in Pittsburg, from burning their buildings, stealing and destroying property belonging to them and to Western merchants, and slaughtering those who sought to prevent such outrages. According to the reasoning of this jury of sympathizers, if an incendiary attempts to burn your house, you must use no harsh measures with him, but kindly supply him with kerosene-kindlings, express your regret that he has so much trouble in making his arrangements, and quietly leave your property, lest you may embarrass him. If you find a thief in your house, you must conduct him to your silverware and money, aid him in packing it up if necessary, and make no alarm, lest the police may come in and use harsh measures. If a man harsh measures with him, but quietly submit It would be difficult for human ingenuity to frame a suggestion more repugnant to justice, fairness, or even common sense. Not content with censuring the Railroad Company for wanting to protect its property, it censures the use of militia. Having failed in the first instance to aid the militia who had come to the rescue of Pittsburg from the hands of a mob, having stood by in the most owardly manner and witnessed a little andful of militia at the mercy of a furious mob of thousands, having seen their own companies fraternize with this howling mob and hand over their

arms to them, now comes a Grand Jury of presumably respectable and sensible citizens nd condemns the militia who came to th aid of their fellows, and coolly publishes to the country the absurd and impudent state. ment that the trouble in Pittsburg arose from the meddlesome and insolent course of the military "! Having censured the Railroad Company for wanting protection and the militia for affording it, this Grand Jury next ensures the Governor and State officials for ordering troops to Pittsburg and issuing proclamations without sufficient authority Who is to be the judge of authority when the Sheriff of a county, overpowered by a mob of thousands, with the whole city given over to arson, pillage, and general lawlessness, calls upon the Governor for help? Suppose that the Governor had acted in acordance with the sentiment expressed by this Grand Jury, and had sent no troops at all to the scene of these riots, where would Pittsburg have been in a few days more, or even hours? Suppose this mob of thieves. roughs, incendiaries, and Communists had known they could not be interfered with by troops, where would have been the limit of their lawlessness? These Grand Jury Commune-sympathizers having censured the Railroad Company, the Sheriff, the militia and the State Government, why did they stop short with this? Why did they not include the United States Government, whose roops were also instrumental in restoring peace and order in Pittsburg? This is cersainly a remarkable document, which, after assailing and even abusing every agency that was used to put down lawlessness, has not one word in it from first to last of sincere condemnation of the malicious rioters or their lawlessness. The motive of this vindictiveness is apparent. It is an attempt o fasten the responsibility where it does not belong, in order to avoid the pecuniary liability which the county has incurred, and which it is bound by every obligation of honesty, morality, and justice to pay over to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for allow ing their property and the property of housands of merchants all over the country to be destroyed. The report of this jury, therefore, is not only impudent in its spirit and mendacious in its statements, it not only exposes Pittsburg to the contempt of other cites and the country at large, but it is essentially mean and pusillanimous in seeking to cheat a Railroad Company which has done more than

any other agency to build up Pittsburg. There is no indictment that could be found

with so much of propriety and with so much

of satisfaction to the rest of the country as

the indictment of the Grand Jury that made

gree from the straight course to honesty and this lying and insolent report. If this Grand Jury were investigating the case of any other county under similar circumstances, they would have no difficulty in fastening the responsibility where it properly belongs. If the Grand Jury of any other locality were investi ating the report of this Pittsbr Grand Jury, they would have no difficult in indicting that body, not only as a public nisance, but as accessory to the Pittsburg

INSANITY AS A PINE ART.

eath, so far as they are public property, do not demand any large process of m The facts are that he was in domestic troub and took his life. The curious thing to the masses is that, being a rich man, he should have had trouble, or found life burdensom Those who have not had experience of riches are accustomed to think of them as a con solation for every grief. The moralists have taught to the contrary, but the moralists have spoken out of deep poverty, and have not been accepted as unprejudiced witness There was no reason why Mr. Cool BAUGH should at once have been declared i ane, except that he had voluntarily deprived himself not only of life, but of a large for tune, which many men esteem dearer than The practice of attributing suicide to in

mity is dangerous and pernicious. The effect of it may be perceived in a communi-cation printed in Monday's TRIBUNE, the writer of which seriously maintained that all murders as well as all suicides were produced by insanity. The first consequence of explaining all murders on the hypothesis of asanity is to justify and require the aboli tion of capital punishment. As to the comparison of the insanity which controls the micide with that which controls the murderer, we intend no dispute with our correspondent. . The suicide may or may not be insane. Society, in its organized capacity does not care whether he is insane or not The suicide provides for himself by appealing his case to a higher court, where no eminent counsel are retained to acquit, no juries packed, and no testimony from experts required. Society cannot punish him, and society consequently has nothing to do with him, except to bury him when his friends do not undertake that task. Th suicide, moreover, differs from all other riminals inasmuch as he inflicts the greate injuries upon himself. He occupie about the position at the bar of ciety of the man who, having a large for tune, should deliberately destroy it or improvidently waste it, and leave his family in destitute circumstances. The suicide does violence to himself and his own; he overcomes the central instinct of self-preservation; and he inflicts upon himself the punishment which society has set apart for the

greatest criminals. In all these respects he differs from the murderer. The question that ought to be raised by the opponents of capital punishment is no one of greater or less punishment for murder, but of punishment in any degree or for any kind of crime. If murder is produced invariably by a disorder of the mind which amounts to insanity, all deeds of violence must result from the same cause. It fo lows that all the crimes but the small ones ought to be attributed to insanity, and all the persons who commit them ought to be treated for cure in insane asylums. If there be such a thing as an amiable crime, it would probably be eradicated under the new regime by hard labor in State Prisons, while the victims of insane, otherwise known as angry, passions would be cared for more tenderly in separate institutions. The murderers, burglars, garroters, highwaymen, forgers, and rapists must be, by analo-Nay, more: the public officers who catch these criminals, the Judges and juries who convict them, and the jailors who keep them, must be the victims of a noble rage. Hanging can be justified with the arguments of the persons who oppose it; for it can be said that society is seized with a fatal paroxysm when it catches a villain who taken an innocent life, and strings the murderer up momentarily, as t were, in a frenzy of passion. not need to go as far as this, however, to justify hanging. It finds a broad basis of reason in the nature of things and in experience. Society has established it as the best deterrent of murder, and as the only adequate punishment of murderers; and ex-

perience has demonstrated that the affirma ons of society in this respect are true. False notions of human responsibility ar encouraged by sentimental letters such as the one written by Mr. Honing for Monday's TRIBUNE. Only a confusion of ideas and want of logical acumen could betray men so egregiously. In one sense all extraordinary good actions as well as all extraordinary bad ones can be attributed to a temporary disorder of the mind, but we do not on that count think of restraining the benefactor of the race of their liberty. The poet's eye, which is "in a fine frenzy rolling," and looks from earth to heaven, from heaven to earth, is better evidence of insanity than would be required to acquit the blackest riminal known to history. But the poet is not denied the fruits of his labor; and, within certain limits, the murderer should none the less suffer the consequences of his acts because his passions are inflamed and his judgment warped.

The silver in two half-dollars, or four quarters. or ten dimes, is only worth as bullion 87 cents; but, for paying small debts, it is worth the ame as greenbacks. For buying any kind of nerchandise in moderate amounts, or paying for labor, those subsidiary coins are worth as much as greenbacks, viz.: 97% cents. Wha nakes the the \$40,000,000 of alloyed silver small money worth 97% cents on the doilar? Because they are legal-tenders, although only for \$5. Suppose silver dollars were remonetized, how much would they be worth? Of necessity no ess than the greenbacks, viz.: 97% cents. The would contain six cents more silver than th subsidiary coin; and it is nonsense to assert that they would be of less value than the sub sidiary, when they also are made legal-tender.

A resolution offered by Mr. SENNE in th County Board, Monday, providing for the abolition of John Rountres and with him the ffice of County Attorney, has a pleasant smack for the taxpayers. The functions of the offic inder the present incumbent are limited to keeping the "Ring" members out of jail and providing for his own re-election. This service not worth the \$7,000 annually paid for it, and we shall look to a passage of the resolution as indication of further reforms in store for the

In the interest of the Hon. Tom Ewing, esolution for adjournment of the special session will shortly be presented. The adjournment will enable Mr. Ewing to keep his agree ment with his constituents. He can then speak at length on his anti-resumption bill, and, upon a call of the roll, there will be his vote in ffirmative and none opposed, thus securing the tation as a parliamentarian to which his efforts cheme from the first, and been fooling his or

That Pittsburg Grand Jury is entitled to as hospitable and bloody a grave as ever was dug. Not satisfied with finding that rioters were perfectly justified in burning, killing, and stealing, they regret that Gov. HARTRANFT and the lelphia militia were not within their jurisdiction to indict for the occurrences of that gory July Sunday. Hereafter when the Pennsylvania authorities want to catch tramps and rioters, all they have to do is to impanel a

Sometime ago a man by the name of Platt made some charges against some army people whose names we have forgotten. Subsequently it was eported that the Secretary of War had decided hat any inquiry into the subject was unneces sary. It now appears that this was an error. and the Secretary announces that he will short ly institute an investigation, probably with a view to ascertaining who this Mr. Platt

CARTER HARRISON, we are informed by the Washington dispatches, "made a speech partly serious and partly humorous." That is the way CART. has. The serious parts are the hu ous and the humorous the serious.

Five thousand for a Commissioner-Gen and \$1,000 apiece for twenty assistants at the Paris Exposition is too much. That's what's the matter with HANNA.

There is a good deal of truth in Hawitt's charge that Cox does not reside in the district he represents. He lives in hopes of yet being

There is a suspicion that SITTING BULL's description of a man with ears all over his head was intended for the Herald's interviewer.

In the death of Pongo, DARWIN loses the only scientist who agreed with him on the origin

PERSONAL

Bogardus desires to shoot against Paine The facade of the Duomo at Florence, so ong left unfinished, is likely soon to h

There are seven officers in England who were in the battle of Trafalgar, ten years bei

The Athenaum asserts that a romance hitherto unknown by Edgar Alian Poe, entitled "The Journal of Julius Rodman," has been un-

The Boston Herald makes charges of ious irregularities in the Boston Post-Office, and particularly of favoritism on the part of Wendell Phillips has written another letter

about the Sumner-Fish quarrel to the Herald The patience of everybody concerned was exhaust ed by the previous arguments on both sides. The Indianapolis Journal denies the wide

ly-published report that the late Senator Morion owned a half-interest in that paper. It says: "Senator Morton never held one dollar of interest, either directly or indirectly, in the Journal." The Springfield Republican remarks: Willie Winter thinks he is 'an educ

notwithstanding Dion Boucicault. But if he is, why does he say, 'not so very long ago, neither?'' And why does he write such rot about Adelaide And why does he write such rot a Neilson and George Fawcett Rowe? Twelve bridesmaids will attend the bride of the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Flora Hastings, to the altar at the Brompton Oratory to-day. Each

of them will be presented with a massive gold bracelet, studded with pearls and bearing the bride's monogram in diamonds, surmou The ladies of West Branch, Ia., have formed a Social Science Club, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Laura Minthorn; Serge tary, Mrs. N. W. Macy; Executive Committee Mrs. Anna Rich, Miss Clara Bean, Mrs. Civa War

rington. This they did to please Matilda Fletcher, and it is to be hoped they will keep it up for their own pleasure and profit. Dr. T. J. Dills, of Fort Wayne, being refused to give his evidence except for a re retused to give his evidence except for a reasona-ble fee, and was sent to jail for contempt of court. He has taken this position as a representative of the Allen County Medical Society, for the purpose of having it authoritatively settled whether pro-fessional men can be compelled to give testimony

as experts in criminal cases withou

Lorne is about to be raised to the Peerage, when Argyllshire, calls attention to the fact that the Princess Louise is married to a commoner. The title of Marquis is borne by her husband only as a title of courtesy in his quality as eldest son and heir of the Duke of Argyll. Legally he is simply Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, a Knigh of the Thistle, with the style of kight Hor in virtue of his position as a Privy Councilor.

Says Jay Gould in his paper: "Two of the mildest-mannered and softest-voiced men in New York are John Kelly and John Morrissey. Mr. Kelly seldom speaks loud enough to be heard across the room, and his tones, if not precisely 'vocal velvet,' are peculiarly soft and mellow for a for years, and it is an effort for him to speak at all, and as for milduess of manners, neither of these terrible characters would harm a dog, and either would go a block out of the way t

Edmond About was recently challenged by a Bonapartist lawyer, who pretended that he habeen insulted by some remarks in the Nineteent Centuary, the Republican journal of which About is one of the editors. It appears that M. Joly was hurt by the strictures on his conduct during the elections, and therefore roared for blood. About elections, and therefore roared for blood. About simply refused to fight with him. Thereupon M. Joly wrote a grossly injurious letter concerning the journalist, and sent copies of it to all the principal journals of the city; but none except the Pays, the organ of that excessively chivalrous and intensely refined youth Paul de Cassagnac, printed the libel. M. About was angry because even De Cassagnac printed it, and has determined to Cassagnac printed it, and has determined to prosecute the Pays as well as the Bonapartist awyer before the correctional police.

Miss Annie Story, niece of the late Chief Justice Story, and a recent Treasury girl, has been brought out in Washington as a professional actress, through attention having been called to some dramatic readings by her in private. There are different opinions as to her ability and ultimate success, with the respective merits of which this story has nothing to do. During the week "Pink Dominos" has been running at the National, and Miss Story was cast for one of the three Dominos Having conscientious scruples against appearing in the play, she declined to perform the part, after two or three nights, and it was found necessary to find a substitute and announce that she was sick. That was all well enough, but she was behind the scenes and witnessed the play during the mat-inee performance. A Washington correspondent thinks the play ought to have been too bad to look at if it was too bad to act in.

The Cincinnati Commercial now under takes to solve a deep and awful mystery, namely, who is Julia A. Moore, the sweet singer of Michigan? The story goes that Julia A. Moore has been gan? The story goes that Julia A. Moore has been giving readings throughout Michigan. Dressed exactly as in the picture on the outside of her book, with wildly-flowing poetical hair oulging up in chunks through her pasteboard disdem, she appears upon the stage and reads in a dolorous whine her own productions, "composed by the author," the truthful pieces "which speak of being killed, died, or drowned." Every place she goes, it is said, the halls and audience-rooms are crowded said, the halls and audience-rooms are crowded till there is not standing-room left, and by the time the "Sweet Singer" has concluded her retime the "Sweet Singer" has concluded her re-markable recitations on the subject of "being killed, died, or drowned," her audience is in a wild uproar of laughter. A full brass band usual-ly adds to the attractions of the evening, and at the close this hand suddenly fetches up with a tre-mendous snort or toot, the whole scene being in-describably ludicrous. The Commercial seems to think the book is a hoar, for which Ryder, the Cleveland publisher, is responsible; but the fact that the original publisher was a Grand Rapids man who sold out to Ryder conflicts with this theory. WHI

Continuation Batch Testimony of M

Dexter and C The Latter Denies Any Arran

Butt Golsen Insist

Those Warel Taken from

IN C THE CI terday morning before

was to be tried filled sted spectators. was again put on the s and Judge Bangs tried ining the shrewd legal

"When did you cean of these parties, Mr. arst questions Judge "When I turned t ment and supposed them and take care of which there was so

Judge Bangs then by Smith and Swett. by Smith and Swett.
ebrated document is a
United States vs. Jos
and six other cases agai
Hoseph Roeite, Anton
C. Fredericks, Cornelis
Ford, William S. Go
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ing agreement, conclused the counsel of the
Mark Bangs, District J.
B. F. Ayer, and L. H.
eel. It was agreed that JR. F. Ayer, and L. H. sel. It was agreed that all of whom were disturn State's evidence, as might be required, within their knowledge to believed to exist, becament was being a defrauded in referent avenue arising from they should receive—First—Entire crimin Second—The assessment is sued; and no proceedings in the coprosecuted, and no accommenced on accommenced to this agree.

Third—The distance tilling Company having ment since its scizure was agreed that such a greed it. The distil was agreed that such as election to proceed is condemnation and for there should be no far bond given in the conditilery was bonded.

Fourth—Whereas, it disclosure of all the far the defendants then the develop new itabilities that no liabilities against the Fifth—It was agreed demnation cases soot required, and also that required, should pleat indictment pending should testify frankly should ever be passed when and no sales the

was said that thus ac friends of the Govern might release them swas held out, the right, in case it proceed to sale in ation. In case the to enforce the cond parties having bonde same for sale, and it this substitution where the condition of the substitution where the condition where the condition where the condition was and the condition where the condition where the condition was a condition to the condition of the sale was the condition of the sale Sworn to and subset September, 1876

Criminal immunity fendants substantial altidavits. The sattheir part of said ag Sept. 4, 1876.

Mr. Smith said if when he swore to it is hadn't been troit.

Mr. Reed asked Mr. Reed asked i of pleading guilty ments and the widemnation cases w pose of insuring fa Mr. Smith said affirmative the day make a somewnat effect that nothing in conflict with the stood it, there was btood it, there was
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was then called, inary talk he sai clients had made; enue officers for he and Smith we and the rest and When he saw the told him it (Smith) to and out that; immunity, becaut the stand they we immunity, and if ised that boon it if the men stood Ayer, told the will breast or it, the lit was understood batch would give the Government importance of the Government importance of b count was to men were to their answers. These stipulatio that the men wade a clean broaden of the country of t ton, which cause pended. "In men were requestreament being withdraw their criminal cases."

agreement being withdraw their criminal cases, that the Gov recommend that in the criminal cel on the good the conversatio regard to the spectro, witness firm was concert. much money out

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Jury is entitled to as rave as ever was dug. killing, and stealing, the occurrences of that safter when the Pennto catch tramps and

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are informed by the "made a speech partly rous." That is the way parts are the humor

Commissioner-General enty assistants at the much. That's what's

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t reside in the district

in hopes of yet being t SITTING BULL'S de ears all over his head

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NAL shoot against Paine

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rts that a romance gar Alian Poe, entitled dman," has been un-

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ritten another letter

uarrel to the Herald, concerned was exhaust-its on both sides, nal denies the wide he late Senator Morton , in the Journal." publican remarks: is 'an educated man.' acicault. But if he is,

ery long ago, neither?" 1 Rowe? ill attend the bride dy Flora Hastings, to Oratory to-day. Each

lab, with the following aura Minthorn: Secre-Executive Committée, Bean, Mrs. Civa War-dease Matilda Fletcher, rill keep it up for their

Fort Wayne, being inion in a marder trial, except for a reasona-for contempt of court.

as a representative of ciety, for the purpose settled whether pro-lied to give testimony

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reasury girl, has been a professional act-g been called to some private. There are ability and ultimate aerits of which this ring the week "Pink at the National, and f the three Dominos. against appearing in form the part, after is found necessary to ce that she was sick.
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rcial now undernl mystery, namely, eet singer of Michi-a A. Moore has been Michigan. Dressed the outside of her tical hair oulging up pard diadem, she ap ard disdem, she ap-in a dolorous whine bed by the author," peak of being killed, acc she goes, it is -rooms are crowded m left, and by the is concluded her re-subject of "being her audience is in a null break band numalall brase band sausi-the evening, and at etches up with a tre-location of the commercial seems to or which Ryder, the natible; but the fact as a Grand Rapids conflicts with this WHISKY.

Continuation of the First Batch Cases.

Testimony of Messrs. Ayer and Dexter and Col. Matthews.

The Latter Denies that He Ever Made Any Arrangement with

But Golsen Insists that He Did--- Matthews Not So Very Smart. How Those Warehouse Receipts Were

Taken from Under His Nose.

IN COURT.

THE CIVIL SUIT terday morning before Judge Blodgett. Quite an audience was in attendance, reminding those of a disposition to look backward somewhat of the old times when the fact that a whisky suit was to be tried filled the court-room with intersted spectators.

was again put on the stand vesterday morning, and Judge Bangs tried his hand at cross-examining the shrewd legal luminary.

"When did you cease to become the attorney

if these parties, Mr. Smith?" was one of the When Plarned them over to the Govern

ment and supposed it would keep faith with them and take care of them," was the reply, at which there was some quiet chuckling in the

Judge Bangs then went on to examine the witness on the immunity-agreement sworn to by Smith and Swett. The full text of this celebrated document is as follows:

by said document is as follows:
United States vs. Joseph Roeile, Anton Junker, and six other cases against various parties:
Joseph Roeile, Anton Junker, George Miller, H. C. Fredericks, Cornelius C. Fredericks, Burton M. Ford, William S. Golsen, Francis A. Eastman, Ghoisen G. Russell, John P. Furlong, Parker R. Mason. Rosweil C. Merseresu, and Egoert C. Leach, turned State's evidence under the following agreement, concluded between their counsel and the counsel of the United States, to wit: Mark Bangs, District Attorney, and Wirt Dexter, B. F. Ayer, and L. H. Bontelle, assistant counsel. It was agreed that if the aforesaid parties, all of whom were distillers or rectifiers, would turn State's evidence, and give the Government, as might be required, the benefit of all the facts within their knowledge in reference to a conspiracy believed to exist, by means of which the Government was being systematically and regularly defrauded in reference to the collection of the ravenue arising from the manufacture of spirits, they should receive—

First — Entire criminal immunity for themselves.

her should receive—
First—Entire criminal immunity for anomalies for the Second—The assessments uncollected against the parties should be withdrawn, and no more should be issued; and no proceedings other than the proceedings in the condemnation cases should be prosecuted, and no new proceedings should be commenced on account of past transactions, and pursuant to this agreement the assessments were withdrawn or suspended. The condemnation cases the cases growing out of the cases growing out o rawn or suspended. The condemnation cases named refer to the cases growing out of the res of May 10, 1875, and those made about

hat time. This distillery of the Union Copper-Dis-illing Company having been sold upon an assess-nent since its seizure and before condemnation, it was agreed that such sale should be regarded as an election to proceed in that manner instead of by ondemnation and forfeiture; and, therefore, that here should be no further proceedings upon the lond given in the condemnation case when the dis-illery was bonded.

bond given in the condemnation case which are tilliery was bonded.

Fourth—Whereas, it was anticipated that a full disclosure of all the facts within the knowledge of the defendants then turning State's evidence would develop new liabilities against them. It was agreed that no liabilities thereafter discovered, by or in consequence of their own disclosures, should be assessed assisted them.

consequence of their own disclosures, should be prosecuted against them.

Fifth—It was agreed that the pleas in the condemnation cases should be withdrawn whenever required, and also that the undersigned, whenever required, should plead guilty to one count in the indictment pending against them, but if they should testify frankly and truthfully no sentence should ever be passed upon them in the criminal cases and no sales should be had upon jadgments in the civil cases until the question of the faith of the parties testifying could be demonstrated and not until such parties could have time to apply for an abatement or remission of the fines and forfeitures by the Department. In this connection the hope was held out to the defendants that if they lestified truthfully, and acted in good faith, the ures by the Department. In this connection the hope was held out to the defendants that. If they lestified truthfully, and acted in good faith, the Department would be lenient with them, for it wassaid that thus acting they would be come the friends of the Government, and the Government might release them altogether. While this hope was held out, the Government reserved the right, in case it chose to exercise it, to proceed to sale in the case of condemation. In case the Government should determine to enforce the condemnation, it was agreed that parties naving bonded property might return the same for sale, and the Government would accept this substitution whenever the property could be returned in kind and similar in condition. And in use of spirits, when similar kinds, qualities, and quantities were offered.

*Cate of Illinois, Cook County.—Sidney Smith and Leonard Swett being duly sworn, depose and swear, that they were the counsel for the abovenamed defendants, and the foregoing is a correct statement of the agreement concluded between themselves and the counsel for the United States, by which the parties above-named turned State's svidence.

*Sidney Smith,

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of September, 1870.

WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, Clerk.

Criminal immunity was promised all said defendants substantially as set forth in the foregoing affidavits. The said defendants have performed their part of said agreement. MARK BANGS,

Sept. 4, 1876. United States Attoracy.

Mr. Smith said he understood the affidavit when he swore to it, and he understood it now.

Mr. Smith said he understood the affidavit when he swore to it, and he understood it now. If it hadn't been true, he wouldn't have sworn

Mr. Reed asked if it wasn't true that the plan Mr. Reed asked if it wasn't true that the plan of pleading guilty to one count in the indictments and the withdrawal of pleas in the condemnation cases was decided upon for the purpose of insuring faith on the part of the men.

Mr. Smith said he had answered that in the affirmative the day before. He then went on to make a somewnat personal explanation to the effect that nothing he had stated Monday was in conflict with the agreement. As he undereffect that nothing he had stated Monday was in conflict with the agreement. As he understood it, there was no agreement on the part of the Government unconditionally not to sentence these men even criminally. Neither was there anything in the agreement that unconditionally bound the Government to dismiss these condemnation cases and not to protect to a sale. It was under such an understanding of the agreement that he had sworn to it.

LEONARD SWETT

Was then called. After a great deal of preliminary talk he said that Russell and his other clients had made an arrangement with the revenue officers for turning State's evidence, and he and Smith were instructed to go to Dexter and the rest and make a similar arrangement. When he saw the Government counsel, Ayer told him it wouldn't do for him (Smith) to tell his clients out and out that they were to have full immunity, because when they came to go on

and out that they were to have full immunity, because when they came to go on the stand they would pobably be asked about liminanty, and if they said they had been promised that boon it would prejudice matters. Still, if the men stood by the Government, said Mr. Ayer, told the whole truth, and made a clean breast oi it, the law would give them immunity. It was understood that the revelations of the batch would give away Hesing and Rehm, and the Government counsel laid great stress on the importance of breaking up the Ring. A good count was to be picked out, to which the men were to plead guilty, and withdraw their answers in the condemnation cases. These stipulations were a sort of a hostage that the men would act faithfully. If they made a clean breast of it, no sentence would ever be asked for. The criminal cases were to be finally disposed of, and the civil cases left to stand temporarily. Two assessments came in about that time—one on Miller and one on Russell—and a telegram was sent to Washington, which caused the assessments to be suspended "the obset" seid Mr. Swett, "the about that time—one on Miller and one on Russell—and a telegram was sent to Washington, which caused the assessments to be suspended. "In short," said Mr. Swett, "the men were requested, without any definite agreement being made, to turn State's evidence, withdraw their pleas in the civil and criminal cases, with the understanding that the Government counsel were to recommend that no sentence was to be passed in the criminal cases, and the civil cases depended on the good conduct of the men." From the conversations he had with the counsel in regard to the special matter of Roelle, Junker & Co., witness told Junker that as far as his firm was concerned the Government had got so much money out of them, and that would be the end of their civil liability.

On the cross-examination Mr. Swett was rather closely questioned as to whether he had at Washington in the summer of 1876 claimed that the Government had granted anything out criminal immunity. To all of which he replied that he did not claim that it was agreed, in a word, to release the men civilly, but he did claim that the "good faith" clause of the arrangement justly required that these men be

released, both criminally and civilly. He had what amounted to absolute assurances of criminal immunity, provided the men acted in good fath; the Government counsel bound themselves to that; but as to civil immunity, the Department was to be the final arbiter, although the understanding was that "good faith" was to go a great way towards making it easy for the boys. He considered, in other words, that criminal immunity was practically assured. If the gentlemen then in the Administration had been retained in power, these assurances would have been carried out. A new Administration had come in, however, which knew not Joseph. [Laughter.] As to the agreement of September, 1876, introduced by Judge Bangs, it was all true, so far as it went, but if Mr. Swett could have had his own way about it he would have made it stronger in spots. Several statements had been written out, but this was the only one on which all parties could agree. It was the best they could do no better.

PARKER R. MASON,

could do no better.

PARKER R. MASON,
the innocent-looking youing gentleman, with boyish face, wide expanse of collar, and generous dimensions of breastpin, came up, a little more quiet and subdued than of yore, the reason of which change may have been hidden in the answer to Col. Juessen's question, "What business are you in?" "I haven't got any business. I was a distiller once," said Parker, with the least shade of sadness in his voice. He then went on to say that Matthews, when he returned from Washington with Russell, promised Russell and him both civil and criminal immunity, provided they would tell the whole truth.

Anton Junker, one of the claimants, testified to the same state of facts.

MR. REED took the stand, and was asked by Col. Juessen if he had not gone to the secret archives of the Treserver Descriptors to be collected.

took the stand, and was asked by Col. Juessen if he had not gone to the secret archives of the Treasury Department to look up a certain letter, and found that the letter had been abstracted from the files.

Judge Bangs objected to the question, and the objection was sustained on the grounds that the secret archives of the Treasury Department were not to be disclosed to the public. The letter in question, it was learned, was one from Matthews to Bristow, stating that more had been promised the Chicago crooks than could be carried out. It seems that Junker set eves on it once, told Reed about it, and when Reed went to the archives, with the permission of the

on it once, food reced about it, and when Reed went to the archives, with the permission of the Department, the letter was found to have been cut out and removed.

The claimants expected to call Gholson G. Russell, but he had not yet arrived from Colorado. The Court said he might offer his testimony whenever he came. nony whenever he came.

Judge Bangs then called upon Wirt Dexter, but that gentleman had probably got tired of waiting around, as he had skipped out some time previous. Accordingly, at Judge Bangs' request, a recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

On resuming at 2 o'clock,

took the stand for the Government took the stand for the Government and testified with great particularity as to the immunity arrangements. The persons who turned State's evidence were indicted in October, 1875. Before the indictment, he, and Dexter, and, Boutelle were retained as special counsel. The cases were set down for trial in March. On or about Nov. 14 Bluford Wilson came to Chicago, when an interview took place between Wilson, Gen. Webster, Matthews, Dexter, Boutelle, and witness. Judge Bangs' abnorinment was conernment and testified Gen. Webster, Matthews, Dexter, Boutelle, and witness. Judge Bangs' appointment was confirmed about that time. Wilson said a certain distiller had made overtures towards turning State's evidence, making promises to furnish testimony to convict the other distillers, on terms of criminal and civil inmunity. Wilson said the method of investigating the frauds must be left to the Chicago revenue officers and Government counsel, and if they saw that it was necessary to grant promises of criminal immunity in order to secure this valuable testimony, the Department at Washington would probably ratify whatever the Government counsel, in their wisdom, might decide upon. The distiller referred to wanted an entire civil and criminal immunity, and the offer on those terms was rejected. The revelations, however, were of such importance that it was

it was necessary to grant promises of criminal immunity in order to secure this valuable testimony, the Department at Washington would probably ratify whatever the Government counsel, in their wisdom, might decide upon. The distiller referred to wanted an entire civil and criminal immunity, and the offer on those terms was rejected. The revelations, however, were of such importance that it was deemed advisable to send him and Matthews to Washington. They went, Matthews reported that the terms had been regarded as extravagant, and the whole thing was relegated to the Government counsel, who finally made a proposition providing the distillers should make a clean breast of it, tell all they knew to the counsel, and back it up before the Grand Jury. Under these terms, their testimony was to be taken, one count in the criminal indictments to be dismissed, and all the pleas in the civil suits were to be withdrawn so as to enable the Government to take judgment. A subsequent interview was held with Government counsel and Messrs. Smith and Swett, in which it was agreed, in case the they couldn't put their fliger on a case that they could prove. It was so arranged that where crooked goods were carried into the rectifying house?"

"No, they couldn't. They couldn't put their fliger on a case that they could prove. It was serion the actions, however, were of such importance in the was impossible for any Government officer to find out that there was anything wrong about it. Besides, the books were a little crooked goods were concelled in the rectifying house in the was impossible for any Government officer to find out that there was anything wrong about it was impossible for any Government officer to find out that there was anything wrong about it was impossible for any Government of find out that there was anything wrong about in two subjects of all they knew to the counsel, and back it up before the Grand Jury. Under these terms, the training and the criminal find the criminal indictments to be dismissed, and all the plea property had been seized and bonded, andwhere it was paacticable to restore the property seized in substantially the same condition as
it was before seizure, the Government counsel
would recommend to the Department that the
men should be at liberty to so restore it. Certain
assessments were at the same time suspended.
This was all the agreement there ever was between the parties. The arrangement was consupported, and the same sliper. This was all the agreement there ever was between the parties. The arrangement was consummated, and the squealing process began. Mr. Ayer referred to the Pierrepont letter and the subsequent indorsement by the Attorney-General of the Government counsel's action in the matter. There had been no agreement previous to this, and he kinew of no ratification by counsel before or since of any promises of civil immunity that might have seen made by Matthews. The general opinion expressed at the conference was that, if the men acted fairly, told all they knew, became the friends of the Government, and kept faith with it, the Government would in all probability be inclined to act leniently with them. This was nevely an opinion, however, and formed no part of the agreement.

The cross-examination brought out nothing new except the fact that witness wrote a letter to the Department, a short time ago, stating that Junker had proved himself to be a trustworthy, fair, candid witness all through, and recommending, in view of that lact, that the Department would deal leniently with Junker in the condemnation business. ment would deal leniently with Junker in the condemnation business. The recommendation was not based on any agreement ever entered into between the parties.

Mr. Dexter could add nothing new. The men had been promised criminal, but not civil, immunity. Nothing could shake him from that

col. MATTHEWS,
ex-Supervisor of this district, was the next on deck. He testified that it became apparent, in the opinion of the attorneys, late in 1875, that there must be further testimony, or the Government cases would break down. The first interview with any of the whisky men about squealing was held with Golsen and Eastman, Golsen held out for civil and criminal immunity. The negotiation was accordingly broken off. rement cases would break down. The first interview with any of the whisky me a about squeezing was held with Golsen and Eastman, folsen held out for civil and criminal immunity. The negotiation was according to the first fact, and asked him to come on. When he arrived, an interview was held at the Palmer House, at which all the parties mentioned by Mr. Ayer were present. Russell had been taking with the Meebers, who communicated Russell's proposition for civil and criminal immunity. The interview was not productive results, and another was not productive resul

civil cases against Junker would have been dismissed long ago. What he told Junker was, that his attorneys might have made application to Washington to get the assessments abated. On the re-direct eramination, witness staged that he never carried any arrangement of Russell's to the Government counsel for them to ratify.

ratify.

Here the Government rested its case.
The chaimants recalled

JUNKER AND MILLER
to prove that Matthews told them some time ago in the Grand Pacific that if Junker's attorneys had understood their duty all the civil cases against him would have been dismissed.

Mr. Reed asked for an adjournment until this morning, when Leach and Russell would be here to testify. The request was granted, and the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

It was subsequently learned that Russell and Leach arrived in the afternoon, too late, how-ever, to put in an appearance before the court

GOLSEN VS. MATTHEWS. THE FORMER MAKES OUT A STRONG CASE.

The testimony of Col. Matthews was so flatly ontradictory of that given by Golsen, and also by Col. Eastman on the previous day, that the reporter was at a loss to understand it, or to see how there could have been such misapprehension between these men as to the meaning of the conversations which they had had and the agreements they had arrived at. So he hunted up Mr. Golsen and read to him Col. Matthews' testimony as it is given above,-the testimony in which Matthews denies that he ever made an agreement with Golsen, and also that he remembered ever saying that he was "Bristow's right bower."

"What do you think of that, Mr. Golsen?" said the reporter.
"It's all wrong," said Mr. Golsen. "It isn't true. I don't know what Matthews means o what he is after. Of course he wants some

thing. He is trying to get some place under this Administration, and wants to make himself

this Administration, and wants to make himself solid with it by testifying in its behalf."
"Suprose, then," said the reporter, "you tell me just about

HOW IT WAS
that you came to have any conversation with Col. Matthews about your lying down!"
"It was this way," said Mr. Golsen. "We were seized in May and indicted along in October, Along in December Col. Eastman came to me and said: 'Golsen, there is a man here from Washington; and I think the best thing that we can do is to make terms with him, and get out of this trouble.' He was very much worried, but I said to him, 'I shan't do it. They can't do anything to us. They can't prove anything to us. They can't prove anything to us. They can't prove anything to the try with them? Well, he came to see me again—"

again-"." What did they seize you for, then, Golsen if they couldn't prove anything against you?"

"I suppose that Shufieldt said to the Government. "The cheating is done in this, and this, and this way. You watch these fellows and eatch them at it." And then they went on and used, the settings." made the seizures.
BUT THEY HAD NO EVIDENCE AGAINST ME."

"Nothing!"
"No, not a scrap."
"Ouldn't they prove that more goods went out of the house than were reported as coming into it!" "Yes, perhaps they could, but that didn't come on to me. You see the Gauger left his book with us, and when we sent out a barrel we filled up the stub. He knew nothing at all about it. The goods were square on the face of them. It anything was wrong the Government would have come back on the Government officer and not on us."

not on us."
"Well, couldn't they show that crooked

I, 'in that case you don't want anything more.' And that was about the end of that conversation. I saw him afterwards several times. We used to drink chaimpagne together at Jake Woolford's, and finally I made an arrangement with him—Eastman and I did—that we were to be free from all criminal and civil suits. What Object DO YOU SUPPOSE I WOULD HAVE in telling him all I knew on any other basis! fle couldn't orove anything against me. I should have been better off if I hadn't yielded to Eastman's wishes, and had kept out of it altogether. The only advantage that it was to me was that I thought that I should get rid of the suits which were hanging over me, but as it together. The only advantage that I was to the suits which were hanging over me, but as it turned out, I don't see where I am any better off than if I had said 'no' to him. If all of us distillers and rectifiers had stuck together, nothing could have been done to us. They couldn't have proved a thing against a soul- of us. The seizures were made. I tell you, just because Shufeldt told them that we had been doing things crooked. But they had no testimony. What they were after was to get testimony against Hesing, and that was why the other fellows of the first batch were let in, because I wouldn't testify against Hesing, and he was the man whom they were after. Brooks said,—Old-Man Brooks,—'If you can get Golsen you have got all you want.' And that was so, for I was the only man who could back up my statements by evidence. I had the cheeks on Dickinson, Abel & Co., Cooper, Buffilo Miller, Simon Powell, and the rest of the second batco."

Powell, and the rest of the second batco. "so you wade an agreement with mat-thews?"
"Yes, clean and clear, and after he had made it with me then he made one with these other fellows. After he had made it with me, Parker Mason came to my house at midnight one night, and said all the distillers wanted to lay down and wanted use to go in with them. He said they wanted to do it jointly or not at all. I said I had nothing to do with them. I didn't care what they did, because, you see, I was in

already."
"Why didn't you have something in writing from Matthews!"
"I didn't see the use of it. Here was a Government officer, the highest in rank in the State, who said to me this and this thing should be done, and I didn't see any reason why I shouldn't believe it."

for them, so I stored them in the Dock Company's warehouse and reported the first ones for dumping. After I got my rethem, — this kind, — and went to get the goods on them. I didn't put my own name on, for I didn't care about appearing in the matter. Now, do you think, after my getting those receipts out, that Matthews was very smart!"

"No, it don't look as if he was."

"Well, that's how I got them, and they said Hoyne gave them to me, and Wadsworth gave them to me. But that's how I got them,—right under his nose, and him sitting on the safe."

"WHO WAS THE SMART MAN

"WHO WAS THE SMART MAN

"who was the smart man among the Government officers here, then?"

"Why, the only man who really knew anything was Somerville. This man Matthews dian't know anything at all. He couldn't tell Form 54 from Form 45. He had no cases, and was only able to make them up with my help. For four months I used to be at the office every day making up their cases for them."

them."

There appears to be no question but that the distillers and rectifiers who squealed firmly believed that they were to receive civil as well as criminal immunity. There may have been very much ambiguity in language used to them by the Government counsel, but the understanding of the squealers in 1876 was unquestionably what it is now, that they were to have immunity in both forms; and there is great reason to in both forms; and there is great reason to judge that Goisen and some of the others, against whom there testimony on which a would never have come in if they had not believed that they were to secure absolute immunity.

AMUSEMENTS. "MASANIELLO."

Why is it that Auber's delightful work, Massniello," is not done here more frequently? Thoroughly interesting in story, melodi-ous and even powerful in musical effects, and rich in dramatic and musical climaxes nevertheless persistently neglected by the impressarios. Previous to last evening's representation it had never een given here but twice-once by a professional troupe, and once, for a week's run, by n amateur society. The first professional performance was on the 21st of May, 1864, when Virginia Whiting sang Elvira; Steffani, Masa-niello; Formes, Pietro; and Fischer, Alfonso. Then it was shelved for ten years, until in March and April of 1874, the Liederkranz Society brought it out with Mrs. Schoonhoven, Miss Kenkel, and Messrs. Bischoff, Schultze and Koch in the leading roles. If it be singular that it is not performed more frequently, it is equally singular that when it is performed the public should neglect to attend it. The audience ast evening was the lightest of the season and it was not only a comparatively small audience, but a superlatively cold one. To be sure, there was but little in the opening chors sure, there was but little in the opening choral work to rouse enthusiasm, and still less in the mounting of the opera, which was sadly mounting of the opera, which was sadly disproportionate to the opportunities for costume, properties, and spectacie afforded by it, to excite much admiration; but leaving these aside as simply impossible on so limited a stage, there was still enough at the very outset to deserve a cordial and even enthusiastic recognition. Miss Heumann's excellent stogring of her opening aria ("O, helder Augenblick") was allowed to pass almost unnoticed. Mr. Adams' fine delivery of the barcarole in the second act (O scht wie freundlich ") shared a similar fate, and it was not until the spirited duet between Masaniello (Adams) and Pietro (Wiegand) was reached that the audience thawed out and recognized the merits of the leading artists. The finest success of the evening was Mr. Adams' singing of the sleeping aria over the prostrate Fenella in the tent. It was not only sung with exquisite tenderness, but with arsung with exquisite tenderness, but with ar tistic elegance, and with consummate skill in the use of the mezza vice. Mr. Wiegand's Pietre the use of the mezza wice. Mr. Wiegand's Pietro was well sung and well acted, and Mr. Fritsch did what little he had to do, as the Prince, with good taste. The part of the dumb girl, Fenella, was taken in admirable style by Mille. Minzelli, her pantomimery being marked by unusual grace and expressiveness. She sang with her eyes, hands, arms, and limbs, and was never out of time or tane, which cannot be said of the minor people in the cast.

This evening Beethoven's great opera, "Fidelio," will be given for the only time this season, Mme. Pappenheim taking the role of Leonora.

THE KELLOGG-CARY CONCERTS. The Kellogg-Cary combination concerts at the Tabernacle Tucsday evening, Nov. 27, and Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 29, under the direction of Max Strakosch, promise to be the great musical event of the season. In addition to Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Miss Annie Louise Cary, the following artists will appear: Mr. Tom Karl, tenor; Mr. G. A. Conly, basso: Mr. Verdi, baritone; Mr. G. A. Conly, basso: Mr. Verdi, baritone: Mr. G. A. Conly, basso; Mr. Alfred H. Pease, pianist; with Mr. S. Behrens Alfred H. Pease, pianist; with Mr. S. Benrens as conductor. These artists are en route from the scenes of their recent triumphs on the Pacific Coast. Their season of seven weeks in San Francisco was pronounced by the press of that city a great musical success. The Haydn Orchestra of sixty pieces, under the direction of Mr. Arthur J. Creswold, have tendered their services, which will complete the ensemble of this fine musical organization. The low price of admission should crowd the mammoth Tabernacle to its utmost capacity. nacle to its utmost capacity.

HERSHEY HALL MATINEE. The third of the Hershev School pupils' mattinees will take place this afternoon at Hershey Hall. The programme is a very attractive one, and will be given by the Misses Carrie T. Kingman, Mary P. Hendrick, Nellie Thompson, Grace A. Hiltz, May S. Smith, Mena Rommeiss, and Eva Mayers.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Bronson Howard's "Lillian" has succeeded n awakening a more general interest in the goings on of the Chicage stage than almost any play that one can recall for many years past, which has not depended, for its power to attract people, upon the merits of some theatrical celebrity. In justice to the management, it should be said that the public encouragement accorded in this instance is nothing more than a just award of merit, the nothing more than a just award of merit, the rendering unto Casar the things that are Cæsar's. McVicker has produced evidence to satisfy his customers that they can obtain the worth of their money by investing in seats at his theatre. The admirable manner in which "Lillian" has been presented, the care bestowed upon the pictorial accessories, the intelligent representation by the company of the characters in this drama, and, generally speaking, the completeness of the performance, are reassuring facts to those who may have arrived at the sad conclusion that nothing of any

rived at the sad conclusion that nothing of any special merit can be seen outside of New York. It is quite probable that we were mistaken in attributing the success of "Lilian" to the renovations of the author, and, if it be so, the renovations of the author, and, if it be so, the error is cheerfully credited to the members of the company, who may feel proud to shoulder the burden of responsibility. If the actors can effect what seems like a transformation of a doleful comedy into a brilliant melodrama, it is much to their credit. The story of the drama deals with the common elements of which all dramas are necessarily made, only it is treated in an unusually attractive way. The author contrives to present to us lovers wno are not adulterers, and to hold the mirror up to certain phases of domestic happiness and unhappiness without creating disgust. For this, if for nothing else, let us be grateful. "Lillian" is a sad drama, and a good deal of its sadness is superfluously spun out, but it is relieved by is superfluously spun out, but it is relieved by so many bright, lively passages and hamorous characterizations that the spectator very easily wipes the tears away and goes home satisfied.

characterizations that the spectator very easily wipes the tears away and goes home satisfied.

MINDS DISEASED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 20.—In the County Court to-day, Joseph Gibson, of LaSalle, aged 46, was adjudged insane, and John Michael Erlinborn, grocer, of Mendota, pronounced distracted. Gibson's demented condition has existed for tenyears; cause unknown. Erlinborn's feeble mind is supposed to have been caused by too close application to business. Jacob Heiss, of Sublette, was appointed conservator of his estate.

Why Has Sozodont

become the staple dentrifice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic, effect upon the teeth, the gams, and the breath.

My daughter, aged 14 years, was attacked by dibhtheris in its very worst form. I employed the most prominent physician in Mount Vernon, who promounced it a very had type of that disease.

My danghter, aged 14 years, was attacked by dibhtheris in its very worst form. I employed the most prominent physician in Mount Vernon, who promounced it a very bad type of that disease.

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With the doctor's consent we used Giles' Liminent le inde of Ammonii with rapid and speedy results.

Applied it externally and as a gargle, diluted with water. It appeared to me as though it neutraized the poison in her system. F. Goss, Eastchester, we chester County, N. Y. For sale by all drag-

GEORGE S. BANGS.

Funeral Services Yesterday Christ Church.

Large Concourse of Mourners-Remarks by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Cheney.

The funeral services over the body of the late George S. Bangs were held yesterday forenoon in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue. The remains arrived at the Fort Wayne depot early in the morning, and were escorted to the late res avenue, by Messrs. Squiers, Campbell, McGrath, and Patten, of the Chicago Post-Office. So many gentlemen had volunteered to serve as ps earers that a consultation had to be held as to whom the duty should be awaded to, the de ision arrived at being that the Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, with whom Mr. Bangs was intimately connected in his official position, should serve.

Shortly after 11 o'clock THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

entered the church, which was then filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. Thomas B. Fargo, Superintendent of the American Express Company had charge of the arrangements, with Mr. C. S Squiers, Assistant Postmaster, as his assistant The coffin was borne by Col. R. Holloway, Postmaster of Indianapolis: J. B. Sherma Postmaster of Cleveland, O.; R. C. Jackson, uperimendent Railway Mail Service, New York; Thomas P. Cheney, Boston; L. M. Ter-rill, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. French, Cincinnati; W. L. Hunt, St. Louis: W. B. Thompson, Toledo John Jameson, Washington; Theodore N. Vail, General Superintendent, Washington; and H. . Pearson, Assistant Postmaster, New York. There were present delegations from the Chicago Post-Office and Sub-Treasury, as also from other Federal offices. St. Louis, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Cincinnati,

Cleveland, and other cities sent representatives and about seventy-five of the Chicago letterand about seventy-five of the Chicago letter-carriers occupied seats on the right of the church. No attempt had been made at draping or decorating the edifice, but half a dozen very beautiful flower pieces, crosses, circles, and the like, amply made up for this. The floral decorations were presented by the American Express Company, the employes of the Postal Department, the Railway Age Publishing Company, officers of the Treasury, and friends in Washington, D. C., Aurora, Ill., and other places.

The Rev. Bishop Cheney, and the assistant pastor of Christ Church, the Rev. F. W. Adams, met the procession at the door, and during

pastor of Christ Church, the Rev. F. W. Adams, met the procession at the door, and during the progress up the centre aisle Bishop Chency read portions of the appointed service. The collin was placed on a catafaique hung with black, immediately in front of the altar, and was covered with flowers and wreaths of immortelles. It bore the inscription:

George S. Bangs.
Died Nov. 17, 1877,
Aged 54 years 8 months and 27 days. Aged 54 years 8 months and 27 days.

BISHOP CHENEY
then read Psalms XXIX. and XC., the congregation responding. This was followed by the
lesson taken from I. Corinthians, fifteenth chapter, read by the Rev. Mr. Adams. The choir
sung "Rock of Ages," and Bishop Cheney proceeded to deliver an address.

He said that it always appeared a very solemn
thing when a man full of vigor and strength,
and apparently in the moontide of life, with his

and apparently in the noontide of life, with hi constitution unsapped by a long process of dis ease, was suddenly called behind the mystic veil. ease, was suddenly cailed behind the mystic veil. Some there were whose death was like the dropping of an acorn in the solitudes of a great forest, unnoticed-and soon forgotten. Others died as the oak feil that bore the acorn. The support they gave was missed by those who depended upon them, as the woodbine twined around the oak. It was such an occurrence as this which had called out this spontaneous expression of great public symathy. If the rale this which had called out this spontaneous expression of great public sympathy. If the pale lips of the deceased could speak, they would say, as Oliver Cromwell did to Sir Peter Lely, "Paint me as I am." Eulogy would be distasteful on such an occasion, but there was a part of this man's life which belonged to his country. It would ill-become one not acquainted with him in life to seek to penetrate into his private life and family history. The grief of those near and dear to him was too sacred to be thus harrowed

Born in a little Ohio village, fifty-four years case he became a King among men, ruling and directing their operations. At least 1,500 men were under the control of Mr. Bangs while he was at the head of the Railway Post-Office Dewas at the head of the Railway Post-Office De-partment, and there were very few of those whom he could not take by the hand and call by name. His intimate knowledge of the mail route of the United States enabled him to perfect those plans which finally cul-minated in the fast-mail service of a year or two ago, and when a narrow parsimony put a stop to this great work he had almost perfected a still grander plan for the accommodation of the people.

a still grander plan for the accommodation of the people.

Mr. Bangs had a wonderful knowledge of men, and was able to at once decide what position, if any, an applicant was competent to fill. In 1800 he published a series of extremely powerful articles in advocacy of the claims of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair, for he had measured the man, and knew what strength lay in him. The deceased measured his opponents as well as friends, and a few years ago, when he railway magnates refused to carry the mails, his strong sense and determination made them quail before him. Another great point was his spotless honesty. In these days Americans traveling abroad had too much reason to blush for the actions of many public men. Yet here was a man who had been intrusted with very large amounts of Government funds, and of whom no man could say that he had wronged any one of a single penny. When he was appointed to the Sub-Treasurership he received a note from a life-long political opponent, who, without solicitation, effered to furnish three-lifts of the

gle penny. When he was appointed to the Sub Treasurership he received a note from a life-long political opponent, who, without solicitation, offered to furnish three-fifths of the required bonds.

The great assemblage gathered, many from distant cities, to pay honor to his memory, showed that his qualities had earned for him love and respect wherever he was known. Ministers of Christ were often asked to explain the reasons for such visitations and trials as had afflicted the household now bowed in sorrow. It was no part of their commission to seek out reasons, for God took no man into His confidence. But there were two consolations for the believer. One was in the loving kindness and tenderness of God; the other the knowledge that we who now saw through a glass darkly should in the eternity to come realize the truth of God's promises and His mercy. The fact that George S. Bangs began life as a printer supplied another illustration; that to the mourner below life and death appeared as the printers' types set backwards on the forms and unintelligible until the impression was taken on the fair white sheet. In the same way the meaning of life and death would be established in God's love.

The choir then sang "Jesus, lover of my soul," after which Bishoo Cheney read one of the prayers from the church burial-service, followed by a short extemporaneous prayer for the afflicted family. An opportunity was then afforded the congregation to take a last look on the face of their deceased friend, after which the procession reformed and proceeded to the Kinzie-Street Depot, where cars were taken for Rosehill. The services at the grave were very brief, consisting only of the prayers prescribed by the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal

rief, consisting only of the prayers prescribed y the ritual of the Protestant Episcopa

Offices, to be held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, and that the Chairman shall name the same. and that the Chairman shall name the same.

The Chairman named the following: H. G. Pearsons, Assistant Postmaster New York City; Thomas P. Cheny, Superintendent Railway Mail Service Boston, Mass.; W. L. Hunt, Superintendent Railway Mail Service St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. McGrath, Superintendent Mails Chicago Post-Office; John Jameson, Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service Washington, D. C.

FIRES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 20.—Just before noon today a very fierce and dangerous fire occurred in
this city, originating in Brainard & Sons' washboard factory, a large frame tinder-box formerly occupied by the Cairo & St. Lonis Patt merly occupied by the Cairo & St. Louis Rail-road as a depot, and at one time the army headthis city. The entire building, with its contents of lumber, washboards, boxes, and machinery, was consumed. The loss is several thousand dollars, and falls mostly on Brainard, as it is said he had no insurance, and the business had assumed very large proportions.

AT PITTSBURG. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—The plan and wood-carving establishment of Logar & Hill, on Penn avenue, caught fire at about 5 o'clock this evening, and was damage to the extent of about \$5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. As the materia in the building was very combus there was danger that the flames would municate to adjoining property, and the entire Fire Department was called out. The vigorous efforts of the firemen averted the danger, and confined the fire to the building in which it

NEAR MICHIGAN CITY. . Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Nov. 20.—A barn, co-MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Nov. 20.—A barn, containing a large quantity of wheat, hay, and rye, the property of John Gluck, who lives about two miles from this city, was burned this morning about 2 o'clock. A valuable horse also fell a victim to the flames. The damage is estimated at \$1,200. No insurance. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary. Parties have been arrested on suspicion, and held in default of bail

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 20. - Beach Dodge's tannery, at Harrisville, is burned. Loss, \$50,000. Insured in New York compa

CASUALTIES.

shown by our immense sales in this A FATAL FALL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 20.—A lad named Robert Hayes, about 13 years old, living a few miles i he country, was thrown from a horse yesterda and trampled to death. His remains lay in th

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20.—Joe Speiser,
German, 27 years old, at work in Alexander Rodgers' lumber camp, six miles north of Hoi-ton, on the Muskegon & Big Rapids Railroad, fell yesterday and hurt his back. He was taken in a wagon to Holton, and thence to Muskegon by cars for medical assistance, but died almost immediately after reaching there. A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20.—James Harper,

oy working on a farm near here, while riding horse yesterday, was thrown off. His foot caught in a stirrup, and he was dragged a mile, his head striking the ground at every jump the horse made. When the horse stopped the boy was unconscious, and died soon afterwards. RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 20.—Enos Jones, a farmer, unmarried, aged 25, was run over by a passenger train on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, near Montpelier, Ind., this afternoon, while walking on the track. He died half an hour after the accident.

FATAL COLLISION. LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 20 .- Orlando Abbott wife, of North Andover, while attempt ing to cross the track at Portland street in a

VEGETINE. VEGETINE

WILL CURE SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor. VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicin-ity who had been long and painful sufferers. Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of Vegetine in Case of Can-cer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most pro-found attention of the medical faculty, many o

Canker.

Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inflex ble case of Canker. Mercurial Diseases. The Vegetine meets with wonderful success he cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of Vegetine. Erysipelas.

Vegetine has never failed to cure the most invet-erate case of Erysipelas. Pimples, and Humors on

the Face. Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough, or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these complaints will disappear. Catarrh. For this complaint the only substantial benefican be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Constipation. Vegetine does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health wh have been long and painful sufferers. Dyspepsia.

If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to ections, a certain and speedy cure will follow Faintness at the Stomach. Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy

Female Weakness. Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility. In this complaint the good effects of the Vege-tine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Chas. Gossage

& Co.

CLOAKS.

ment of Children's, Misses', and

Ladies' Cloaks,

In popular fabrics and most fashion able shapes, including choice Novelties in designs and materials not found elsewhere.

Cecelian, Antwerp, Armure, and Gro. Grain Silk Cloaks, with quilted Silk Linings. Also Fur-lined and stylishly Fur-trimmed Cloaks, Shetland Seal Cloaks, new shapes and ample size; Colored Camel's Hair Circulars and Sacques in new shapes

CLOAKS

Suited to the taste, needs and purse of every one, from \$7 to \$400, with a thousand Cloaks to choose from. Cloaks for Children and Misses.

School Cloaks, Storm Cloaks: "Especially note" Our deservedly popular styles at \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, in material, style, and manufacture, the best value in the market, as

dep't. Please inspect. Chas. Gossage & Co., State and Washington-sts.

MILLINERY.

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

MILLINERY DEPART'T.

Special Exposition

OF LATEST **Elegant Novelties in Trimmed** Hats and Bonnets.

INCLUDING VERY CHOICE AND STYLISH

EVENING and OPERA HATS

Thursday and Friday of this Week. THE LADIES ARE INVITED.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO

MEDICAL. BOYER'S

CARMELITE MELISSE CORDIAL (Eau de Melisse des Carmes.) A SURE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA. DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. GET THE GENUINE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. General Depot at BOYER'S, 59 Park-place, New York. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,

TOILET GOODS. THEPERFUMERY OF THE CELEBRATED PINAUD

Acquired its precedence upon its merits and without the aid of advertising. His admirable Essence of ixora Breoni, Essence of Opponax, and above all the exquisite Essence of Violet of Parms, distilled from the natural plant, havealready won a leading position in the favor of the fashionable world.

SEAL SACQUES AND HATS. We have just received three cases of Richest Quality of Seal Skin Sacques, with Newest Style of Hats,

all manufactured expressly to our orders by the first manufacturing house in the United States. Frice of Sacques, \$75 and upward. Price, quality, and hi guar-anteed. R. T.MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST., CHICAGO PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee for building the new Sangamon County. Jail and Worshouse, according to plans, specifications, and detail drawings furnished for the same. Proposals are invited as follows, to wit:

1. For the entire work, complete, including setting.

2. For the stone work, complete, including setting.

3. For the brick work, including excavations and drains, complete.

5. For the brick work, including excavations and drains, complete.
4. For the carbonized fron, chrome steel, and cashfron work, complete. work, complete.
5. For the carpenter work, complete.
6. For the galvanized-iron work.
7. For the islate-roof on jailer's residence.
9. For the planting and gasiller's residence.
10. For the planting and gasiller's residence.
11. For the planting and gasiller's complete.
12. For the planting and gasplanting and gasplanting and gasplanting.
13. For the decidence of the planting and the office of the architect on and after November 26. 1877.
All bids for the work complete, or any part thereof, must be filed in the office of the County Clerk on or before the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock may be decided to the 180 and 1877. The 1878 day at 1878

GEORGE H. HELMLE. C. M. SMITH, Cha

TED PSONS FOREING

Wheat, Corn, and Rye Stronger-Other Breadstuffs Steady. FINANCIAL.

The loan market begins to feel the sustaining in-fluence of the demand from the packers. This is not heavy, but its present and prospective dimen-sions are enough to create a better feeling. The country roads are in an unusually bad condition, even for this time of year, and collections and sales are both slow. There is, in consequence, a more fiberal offering of mercantile and manufac-turing paper. Still the banks on the whole are in-sufficiently supplied with good negotiable paper. sufficiently supplied with good negotiable paper. Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks were 6 per cent and time loans 7@8 per cent. Orders for currency were received from the stock-raising region of Iowa and Illinois.

New York exchange was quoted between banks at 25c per \$1,000 premlum.

The clearings were \$3,300,000.

LIFE-INSURANCE FRAUDS-IN NEW YORK. President Lambert, of the American Popular Life-Insurance Company, will, it is hoped, follow Case, of the Security, into limbo. He has been in-dicted, and is soon to be tried. The frauds comdicted, and is soon to be tried. The frauds committed by the Company during his Presidency are unique even in the annals of life-insurance. When scarcely a year old, the Company had to borrow \$5,000 from a Salem bank to enable it to get on its feet, and it then immediately declared a dividend of 7 per cent, free of Government tax, for the first eight months of its existence, equal to 10% per cent per annum. A condition of apparent pros-perity was produced by crediting to profit all premiums on the books, whether received or not, and failing to debit large outlays for furniture, salaries, wages, and supplies. A nominal increase of its \$100,000 capital to \$500,000 was made. Fictitious superriptions and sales of stocks and bonds to the subscriptions and sales of stocks and bonds to the amount of \$270,000 were entered on the books. Perjured statements were published showing imaginary balances of more than \$450,000. Wash sales were made of \$200,000 of stock. In its list of assets were \$72,000 of New York City bonds, which the Company never bought, never owned, and never possessed.

and never possessed.

AN EASTERN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

The movement of money indicates the first step towards a general revival of business. The rates of asance for the past mouth have been strengthening at all the large Atlantic cities, resulting ostensibly from a demand for currency to move the cotton and hog crops, but really from increased confidence in the future of business. We are now at the period of the year when the great crops of wheat, cats, cotton, and corn are on the move, and will probably now continue until the close of the year. The banks now hold only about 3 per cent more in legal-tenders than at the same period in 1873. There is no doubt that the country as a whole is emerging from the depression of the last few years, and that the opportunities for afely and profitably employing money under the personal supervision of owners are increasing.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRIA.

The Bank of Vienna, the national bank of Austria, has a charter very much resembling that of the Bank of England. In times of financial disthe Bank of England. In times of anancial dis-surbance the limitations under which the bank has to be any reduce alarm and distress, and finally, as in the case with the Bank of England, under the act of 1844, the Government has to be appeal-ed to to suspend the restriction on the note issues. The charter of the bank expired Dec. 1, 1876, and great efforts are being made by the mercantile inthe charter, the substitution of a more elastic and natural system of note issuing then that borrowed from England.

SAPE BANKING. One of the oldest banks in Philadelphia is de-clared by the Philadelphia Ledger, on the authori-ty of the President of the bank, to have in the past twenty-five years lost but one twenty-fifth of one mill per cent on its business. Of this loss more than one-half was in counterfeit money or broken bank bills, leaving less than half due to discounted paper.

THE TRADE DOLLAR IN CHINA. The trade dollar is in circulation, and is receivable at a declared value, in all Chinese ports except Shanghai. There a special demand exists for the old Spanish carolus and the Mexican dollar. The trade dollar is considerably undervalued at the ports where the Chinese Government has given it a

MACH TAINE.	
GOLD AND GREENBACKS.	5 1:3
Gold was 102%@102% in greenbacks.	2
Greenbacks were 97% @97% cents on th	e dollar in
gold.	10 T T T
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	3,
Sixty day	8. Sight.
Sterling481	48419
Paris	5184
Belgium	518%
Switzerland521	5184
Germany 94	4 95%
Holland 39	40%

Dengium	0107
Switzerland521%	5185
Germany 94%	951
Holland 39%	40%
America	
Austria	271
Norway	
Sweden	273
Denmark.	275
Denmark	
Bid.	Asked
· United States 6s of '81	1103
United States os of St.	1053
United States 5-20s of '6510516	
United States 5-20s of '67 108%	108
United States 5-20s of '68109%	110
United States 10-40s10856	1083
United States new 5s of '81106%	106
United States new 4 98 1051/8	105
United States new 4 per cent coupons 10214	
United States currency 6s	1213
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	
Rid.	Anked
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds 107%	*108
Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage*1074	*108
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan*107	
Carle Court 7 per cent water Loan 1072	*109
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long) 107	100
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)* 98	149
City Railway (South Side)	
City Railway (West Side)	178
City Railway (North Side)	128
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company	145
Compared Commerce	70
West Division Rallway 7 W cent certf's. *103	*104
treat Division that way I & controller at	
9.4 h d fortament	

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 20.—Gold opened at 102%; closed at 102%. Carrying rates 1@1%. Loans vere also made flat.
Silver at London 54 9-16 per ounce. Here, silver at London 54 9-16 per ounce.

rer hars 121% in greenbacks and 118% in gold. Silver coin % @ % discount.

Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were active and firm.
State securities were daily.

State securities were dull.

State securities were dull.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange continues dull, the same as for some time past, and the market is nothing more than what may be designated a "broker's market," prices being controlled in a great measure by cliques. Speculation on Western Union is checked somewhat by the action of the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and transactions in Michigan Central were limited, owing to a report that the Grand Trunk Railway is negotiating for the purchase of the Chicago & Canada Southern Road. The market, taken as a whole, was irregular, but without special feature. Transactions were 118,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Lake Shore, 4,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 35,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 preferred, 35,000 Lackawanna, and 12,000 Western Union.

Money market easy: 5268, closing 57m at 6.

Prime mercantile paper very scarce, 5% 67.
Customs receipts, \$209,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$678,000.

he Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$678,000. learings, \$11,000,000. sterling firm; actual business, long 4804; about

484%.
Produce exports for the week, \$8,003,000
Compone tos GOVERNMENTS.
Coupons, 167
Coupons, new 105½ New 4 per cents 105½ Coupons, 67, 108½ 10-40; 107½ Conpons, 68, 110½ Coupons, 107½ New 58, 105½
New 5s 106% Courency 6s 108%
Window Fort C.
Western Union Tel. 754 Northwestern pfd. 68
Quicksliver and 9912 Van C. & I 30%
Pacific Mail. 294 Rock Island Central. 14
Mariposa1014 St. Paul
Adams pfd
Wells-Faren on The Tree
American Express 55% Terre Haute 91%
United states Express 47% Terre Haute. 41%
New York Central 100% Chicago & Alton 78 Frie 100% Chicago & Alton prof. 100% Chicago
Rrie ned 10% Chicago & Alton pfd. 103
Harlem
Hariem pfd
Michigan Central 64% Missouri Pacific
Panema 127 C. B & Q. 10216 Union Pacific 60% Hannibal & St. Jo. 1334 Lake Shore. 67% Cannibal & St. Jo. 1334
Take Shore Hannibal & St. Jo 1314
Illinois Central 74% Union Pacific bonds 107%
Cleveland & Pittsburg 77 U. P. land-grant 1000
Lake Shore. 67% Central Pacific bonds 1074- Illinois Central . 74% Unios Pacific bonds 1074- Illinois Central . 74% Unios Pacific bonds . 107 Cleveland & Pittsburg 77 U. P. land-grant . 1034 Northwestern . 36% U. P. sinking fund 34%
Tennessee, old 46% Virginia, new 34
Virginia, old 34
SAN PRANCISCO.
San Francisco, Nov. 20 The following are the
closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha
Regt & Reicher 1816 Mexican

Kechequer.

Stein Nevada.

Gould & Curry.

9 Union Consolidated.

7 Haie & Norcross.

84 Yellow Jacket.

18 Sureka Con. ex. div. 42 Justice.

12 Justice.

12 Justice.

NEW OBLEANS.

New OBLEANS.

New OBLEANS.

New Conservation of the Conservation

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov 20.—Rate of discount in open market for three mouths bills, 44; below the Bank of England rate, 4;

Consols, money, and account, 96 11-16.

United States Bonds—4½s; 104½; '67s, 108½; 10-40s, 108½, new 5s, 1003;

New York Central, 107½; Erie, 10½; preferred, 21½. 211/4. Paris, Nov. 20.—Rentes, 106f 80c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for	record
Tuesday, Nov. 20:	
West Twelfth at 75 ft w of Throop at a f. 25x	
West Twelfth st, 75 ft w of Throop st, 8 f, 25x 102 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 19.	\$ 2,200
West Erie st, 168 ft e of Robey st, n f, 24x12114 ft, dated Nov. 20	800
West Ohio st, 2424 it wol Ada st, h I, 24x122	- 31
ft, dated Nov. 19	800
rt, daled w. 19 Tompkins st. 179 ft s of West Polk st. w f. 20x 123 4-10 ft. improved, dated July 28. West Twelfth st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n f. 26Mx124 ft. dated Nov. 19. f. 189 ft. n of West Chicago av. w f. 21x	3,500
West Twelfth st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n	1, 200
Ross st. 189 ft n of West Chicago av. w f. 21x	2,400
Ross at, same as above, dated Nov. 20.	2,400
Augusta at, 183 ft e of Ashland av, a f, 24x 124 6-10 ft, improved, dated Nov. 17	1 200
West Sixteenth st. 259 ft e of Centre av. n f.	1,300
24x124 ft, improved, dated Nov. 19	1,200
The premises No. 598 West Adams st, dated Sept. 4	6,000
Thirty-third st, 227 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 48 x 15 i ft, dated Oct. 24	1,200
Thirty-third st. 275 ft w of Ashland av, s f. 24	
Thirty-third st. 275 ft w of Ashland av. s f. 24 x151 ft, dated Nov. 17	600
front, 48 ft to alley, dated Nov. 2	_4,000
front, 48 ft to alley, dated Nov. 2. Nora av, 141 ft s of West North av, w f, 25x 126 ft, dated Feb 3, 1876. South Water st, 125 ft e of Michigan av, s f, 25	650
South Water st, 125 ft e of Michigan av, s f, 25	000
x130 ft. improved, dated Sept. 25; (James O.	10,000
West Randolph st. 211 ft e of Sheldon st. s f. 3254100 ft. dated Nov. 15	
3:%x100 ft, dated Nov. 15 Twenty-third st. 175 ft w of Wentworth av. n	2,945
f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1	4,000
	1,500
Vine st, 223 ft n of North av, e f. 25x100 ft,	600
Michigan av. 52 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 30%x	
f. 25x125 ft. dated sept. 19. Vinest, 225 ft to f North av. e f. 25x100 ft. dated Nov. 11. 1876. Michigan av. 32 ft n of Eighteenth st. e f. 305x 172 ft. Improved, dated Nov. 20. Twenty-sixto-set. 80 of Murray st. n f. 25x104	13,000
ft. dated Nov. 15	1,350
North Clark st, s w cor Wisconsin st, e f, 29 4 10x 92 ft, dated Nov. 19.	2,100
MORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF	SEVEN
OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Lincoln av, n e eor of Bertram st, s % of Lots 3 and 4, dated Oct. 20	3,000
Noble av. 550 ft e of Sheffield av. s f, 25x115 ft,	450
Oswell st. 75 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 25 ft to	
Drexel avenue, 191 ft s of Fifty-sixth st. e f.	600
Drexel avenue, 191 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, e f,	1,000
24x130 ft, dated Nov. 20	
Wood st. s w cor of Forty-eighth st, e f, 238x	1,000
12416 ft. dated Nov. 12	2,000
Hyde Park av. 210 ft n of Fifty-third st, on alley 90 ft w in rear. 40x150 ft. dated Nov. 6.	500
WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	SEVEN
West Lake st, 100 ft e of west Forty-first st,	
# f, 25x180 ft, dated Oct. 20	1,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shi of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time

	Shipments.		Receipts.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	16,996	12, 195	14.799	15,068
Wheat, bu	99, 790	106, 264	9, 108	97, 423
Corn. hn	112.534	58,899	53,415	55, 740
Pats, bu Rye. bu	46, 694	28,502		20,743
Rve bn	2,892			21,496
Barley, bu	84,078	82, 230	8,383	14, 186
rass seed, bs.	104,040	154,050		43.902
lax seed, bs.	74,000	474, 422	70,988	258,848
d. corn. bs	174,575	196,000	80,350	61.680
means, bs		224,990		
Beef, tes	100	50	300	3
Beef, bris		290	141	312
ork, bris	50	925	1, 338	1,926
ard. Bs		88, 800	610, 258	745, 644
allow. Ds		20, 469	010, 200	119,020
Butter. Bs	124,300	115,918	137, 105	
bre'd hogs, No	35	113,518	458	60,862
ive hogs, No.	10,663		455	5 000
attle, No	2 (92	19,419	1, 183	1,824
heep, No	2,192	3, 341	397	447
		976	558	********
lides, lbs	213,616	781,942	368, 422	339,965
lighwin's, bris	**** ******	213	50	280
Vool, lbs		503, 589	243, 583	317,470
otatoes, bu	9,543	3,780	768	*** *****
oal, tons	27, 676	8,659	1,652	1,299
lay, tons amber, m. 7t. hingles, m	140	69	3	30
umber, m. ft.	16.828	10,007	2.718	2,753
lingles, in	10,670	7,111:	1 70	490
		10,923	2,932	2.576
oultry, lbs	310	1,275	9,820	9,600
oultry, coops	**** ******	11		*** *****
iame, pkgs		62		
ggs, pkgs	798	486	523	- 330
heese, bxs	3,473	1.700	1.669	431
apples, bris	6, 761	5, 328		-212
eans. bu	443	2,709	1, 225	. 22
ame, pkgs ggs, pkgs heese, bxs apples, bris eans bu Withdrawn onsumption: u oats, 527 b The followin	798 3,473 6,761 443 from stor 1,428 bu u rye, 10,	486 1.700 5.328 2.709 re during wheat, 5 308 bu b	523 1,669 1,225 g Monday 00 bu corn arley.	330 431 212 22 for city a, 2, 475

wheat, 3 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 1 spring, 7 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected. car no grade (124 wheat); 48 cars high mixe corn, 2 cars new do, 121 cars No. 2 corn, 33 cars rejected, 19 cars no grade (223 corn); 16 cars white oats, 21 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (38 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye; 37,800 bu No 1. barley, 13 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars extra No. 3 do, 14 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 6 cars feed (46 barley). Total. (437 cars) 212,000 bu. Inspected out: 32,845 bu wheat, 69,065 bu corn, 32,223 bu cats, 21,696 bu. rye, 14,262 bu barley.
The 2 cars new high mixed corn noted above are

believed to be the first of the season inspected into that grade.

Inspected into store during the first 20 days of November: 3,573 cars wheat; do last year, 3,900 cars; do two years ago, 5, 907 cars; do three years ago, 2,635 cars.

The continued strength in wheat is a great surprise to many parties in the trade. They cannot

understand how wheat should go up on the edge of winter, with the probability that Turkey will not be able to wage war another year, and England having a supply of wheat up to the end of next July, including the wheat now headed that way and in the hands of her own farmers. The cry is raised that our market is manipulated, or it could never be strong now. Manipulation there may be, but not to the extent supposed, since there can be no doubt that many of our strongest operators have lost money recently by selling in the expecta tion of lower prices. The fact is that the whole world was bare of wheat

at the beginning of our last harvest, and it has taken a very great quantity of wheat to all the gap. Since then the receipts of wheat at upper lake ports have been 50 percent greater than for the same time last year, while the visible supply is now 15 220 per cent less than twelve months ago, Chicago alone having fully 2,500,000 bu less in store now alone having fully 2,500,000 bu less in store now than then. And the wheat is still wanted. Advices from Europe are to the effect that Continental buyers are now eagerly taking the wheat shipped to the United Kingdom. Meanwhile receipts here are light, the farmers being apparently not disposed to market their wheat freely at present quotations, though bad roads in the country may have a good deal to do with the situation. It is urged by some that a declaration of peace It is urged by some that a declaration of peace would inevitably cause a drop of 20c per bu; but to that it is replied that we are already on a peace basis of prices, and that present quotations are low enough, -peace or no peace, -with nearly the whole of Western Europe short, and less competi-tion than ever before with our wheat from other

sources of supply.

The Chicago produce markets were generally The Chicago produce markets were generally steady yesterday, with firmness in the leading departments. Wheat, corn, and rye were stronger, other breadstuffs showed little change, and provisions exhibited a more healthy tone, with firmness in hogs. The advices from other points tended to strength, notwithstanding the news of Turkish detect and our stocks are light all round.

feat, and our stocks are light all round.

There was a well sustained order demand for domestic dry goods, and a fairly steady set of prices. In prints some exceptional bargains are to be had. Americans for instance being offered at 5%c, and Spragues and Hamiltons at 5%c, all standard goods. Certain brands of shirtings and sheetings are also selling at reduced figures, but the general market preserves a steady tone. Gro-ceries were ordered with fair freedom, and most the general market preserves a steady tone. Groceries were ordered with fair freedom, and most lines were steadily held. Sugars were active and strong, a further advance of an 'sc being established. An active and firm market for siruss and molasses was also noted. Coffees were dull, and the market was wanting in firmness. Other lines comparatively were steady. There was a free movement in foreign dried fruits, —especially raisins and currants,—and most kinds were firm. Domestic dried remained quiet and unchanged. Fish were quoted quiet and steady. There were no noticeable changes in the butter and cheese markets. Oils were in good request, and were held at Monday's quotations. Paints and colors remain dult; pure white lead at \$8.00. Tobacco, bagging, leather, coal, and wood were quiet and unchanged.

The cargo lumber market was moderately active The cargo lumber market was moderately active and easy. A part of the large fleet has been disposed of, and the yard docks are now full, and buyers are holding off, expecting concessions, as the vessel Captains are anxious to unload and clear while the mild weather lasts. The yard market was unchanged. Trade was fair, and all kinds of dry lamber, and shingles, and lath were

prices. Hides, salt, and wool were steady. Hav was dull and lower; buyers held off, expecting larger supplies in consequence of the fair weather. Green fruits were in light local request at irregular prices. Apples except the winter stock, were easier, in consequence of large offerings of fruit that is likely to be injured by the mild weather. Lake freights were moderately active, and easier, on the basis of 4c for corn to Buffalo by sail. Room was taken for 220,000 bn corn, 22,000 bu rye, and 32,000 on barley.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail

were quoted firm at 19c on wheat and about 18c on Rail freights were steady. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Mon treal. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats 5c per 100 bs higher than grain.

	The second secon		1000	0.2 11.12
	The following are t	he footing	s of the	official re-
	port of the grain in sto	ore in this	city on th	e evening
	of Saturday last and c			
	or Saturday last and c	Nov. 17.	Nov. 10,	Nov. 18
	Wheat-	1877.	1877.	1876.
	No I W W ne		*******	42
	No. 1 W. W. ne . W No. 2 W. W. new		396	10,78
i	No. 1 red. new		*******	1,89
1	No. 2 red.		717	14,03
ij	No. 3 winter New do		1,609	10,11
	Rejected winter		4,000	1,02
J	No. 1 spring	. 10,396	32,948	14,94
	No. 2 spring	. 68, 353	176, 334	2, 389, 32
	No. 3 spring		63.707	112, 035 50, 691
-	Rejected spring		26, 485 1, 268	99
Н	No grade No. 1 hard spring	51,280	97,904	50, 21
Я	No. 2 hard spring		129.957	176, 143
1		-		0.000.000
	Corn-	287,926	531, 325	2, 832, 683
d	No. 1		20, 866	4,90
	No. 2	, 139.704	170, 732	329, 201 45, 671
۹	Rejected	62,913	1,887	3,590
1	No grade	66.715	120,549	14.04
1	Yellow	11,970	11,498	267
1	Yellow	25, 447	25, 386	13,82
	New high mixed	17,684	18, 134	10,891
	Total	355, 667	465, 995	422, 403
1	No. 1		900	
4	No. 2	63,844	78,673	265, 620
1	Rejected	8,051	8, 391	132, 596 3, 688
1	No. 2 white	41,854	72,108	33, 353
1		-	-	-
1	Rue-	113,749	160,072	435, 254
1	No. 1	25,027	25, 433	26, 833
1	No. 2	66,074	64,643	103, 811
1	New No. 2	*******	1, 190	18, 229 17, 021
1	Rejected	2, 198	1,190	100
1	No grade		770	1,097
ı	Total	94,061	92,036	167,001
1	No. 1	22,889	40, 331	
1	No. 2.		11,812	259, 666
1	New do		333, 263	392, 193
1	No. 3	2,234	2, 234	13, 327
1	New No. 3		33, 353	337,005 7,006
1	New do			43,518
1	Extra No. 3	72,510	116.894	
1	Feed	30,951	39, 344	
1	No grade	553	1,042	******
1	Total	529,811	578, 243	1,053,377
1			54 Att L.	- FTG

Total of all kinds in store, 1, 381, 214 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 243, 399 bu wheat, 110, 338 bu corn, 46, 323 bu oats, 48, 432 bu barley, and an increase of 2,025 bu rye. Total decrease, 446,457 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 33,839 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 3,959 bu No. 2 do.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Mil-

1	waukee:	Nov. 19.	Nov. 21.
1	and the second s	1877.	1876.
1			12,575
1	No 1 spring hard	34,000	38,310
1	No. 1 spring regular	169, 769	38,310
	No. 2 spring regular	186,314	568,745
п	No. 3 spring regular	33,007	183, 704
	Special bin	15,340	55, 559
	Winter	*** *****	41.844
		1 manufacture	
	Total	438, 500	810, 137
	Also, 3, 146 bu corn, 18, 481 bu	oats, 216,0	09 pm par-
Ш	ley, and 30, 892 bu rye.	1111	
	The following table exhibits	the stocks	of grain
		the appear	. 01 910.11
	in Peoria:		
	Non. 1	Q Nov. 17.	Nov. 18,
	1877.	1877.	1876.
١	Wheat, bu	0 2,363	4.525
1	Corn37.25	3 29, 274	47.757
1	Oats72,37	2 65, 689	192, 104
7	Bye43,40		85, 172
1	Barley10, 22		13, 141
ď			111111
	GRAIN IN \$16	HT.	
	The following are the esti-	mates by M	Ir. A. C.
	Thomas of the visible supply		
1	last Saturday:	1	- 113
		Wheat, bu.	Corn. bu.
1	Chicago.	287,926	355, 667
П	Milwaukee	438,500	3, 146
	New York	1,755,500	2, 274, 249
	Buffalo		151,874
	Toledo		212,700
	Detroit		7,736
	Oswego		185,000
	Toronto		
	Montreal		138, 608
	Baltimore	502,491.	127, 450
П	Philadelphia	300,000	400,000
	St. Louis		237,642
	Duluth		
	Kansas City		37.009
	Indianapolls		77,206
	Peoria		29,474
	Albany		31, 200
	Boston		225,000
d	Rail shipments for week		100, 135
	On New York canals.	2, 252, 259	1,626,734
ď	Lake shipments to U.S. ports	1 607 256	993, 659
			65, 092
	Lake shipments to Canadian ports		450,000
J	Previous shipments not yet in	720,000	130,000
	Total	11 945 497	7, 729, 439
	I William	11 907 041	8, 367, 767
- 1	Do previous week.		

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates

med;	- 1	
Week end q	Week end q	Week end'q
Nov. 11. 77.	Nov. 10, 77.	Nov. 18. 76.
our, bris 78, 119	48,413	48, 243
nest, bu	1, 147, 183	253, 634
ru, bu	1, 185, 177	730, 749
ts. bu	22, 384	
e. bu	35, 456	66, 277
rley, bu 204, 982	65, 849	
rk, bris 5.448	4. 235	6,510
rd. bs	4,022,751	5, 657, 074
con, Bs 6. 138 229	5, 630, 978	9, 395, 703
GOODS REC	EIVED	
Chicago Customs, Nov. 2	0, 1877: J.	W. Doane
d Co., 15 brls currants	; Charles 1	P. Kellogg.
asks of wine; Rice & Th	ompson, 2 c	ases photo-
aph materials; Fuller &		
C. C. W Stayons 1 case	photogranl	matoriola

Henry Enderis, 1 case of books; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; E. C. Charpier & Warthier, 1 case watch materials; Frank Brothers, 2 cases of buttons; Steele & Price, 1 case of essences; Fowler Brothers, 750 bags salt. Amount

sences; Fowler Brothers, 750 bags salt. Amount collected, \$4,619,64.

MOVEMENT TESTERDAY AT NEW YORK.

Nov. 20. - Hessipps - Flour, 23, 295 brls; wheat, 394,091 but corn, 181,052 but; oats, 42,173 bu; corn-meal, 1.049 pkgs; rye, 8, 421 bu; barley, 220, 819 bu; mait, 9, 540 bu; bork, 102 pkgs; berf, 2,719 pkgs; lard, 3,007 pkgs; cut meats, 2,441 pkgs; whisky, 331 brls.

Exports—Wheat, 30,800 bu; corn, 42,106.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and firm. Hogs were reported stronger early, but the later telegrams did not quote an advance, and product followed that in-

dication, chiefly in pork. There were few specula-tive orders on hand, but a very fair demand for con-sumption, and the outward movement has been large enough this month to keep stocks down to a low point, the product height because the same and for the the product being absorbed as fast as ready for the

market.

MESS PORK—Was quiet and firmer, advancing 7146 10c per bri for January, but fell back to the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 270 bris cash at \$12,20@12.30; 500 bris seller the month at Siz. 15:750 bris seller the year at \$12.12:6612.17%; and 7.000 bris seller January at \$12.12:6612.35. Total, 8.520 bris. The market closed steady at \$12.20612.35. Total, 8.520 spot: \$12.12:6612.15 for November: \$12.10612.12:6 seller the year; \$12.25:612.27% seller January; and \$12.40612.43% for November: \$12.10612.12:6 seller January; and \$12.40612.43% for November: \$12.25:612.27% seller January; and \$12.40612.43% for November: \$12.25:612.27% seller January; and \$12.40612.43% for November: \$12.25:612.27% seller January; and \$12.40612.50% for November: \$12.25:612.27% seller January; and \$12.25:612.27% seller January; and \$12.25:612.20% for November: \$12.25:612.27% seller January; and \$12.25:612.20% for November: \$12 \$12.40@12.42% for February.
Prime mess pork was quoted \$11.00@11.50, and extra prime do at \$10.25@10.50.

Frime meas pork was quoted \$11.00,911.30, \$3d extra prime do at \$10.25 ±10.50.

Land—Was quiet and firm at 2%c per 100 lbs advance. There was good toquiry for spot by consumers, and the article was quoted scarce, while futures were not much wanted. Sales were reported of 500 tes cash at \$7.90,87.92%; 50 tes do kettled) at \$8.15; 500 tes seller the year at \$7.58,5, and 3.250 tes seller January at \$7.50,87.92%; 70 tes do kettled) at \$8.15; 500 tes seller from \$1.50,500 tes seller from \$1.50,500 tes seller from \$1.50,500 tes seller January at \$7.50,87.92%; 90 tes of \$1.50,500 tes seller January; and \$1.500 tes seller January; and

ices:	market	closed	at the	following	range of
V. Aller		Shoul-			Short
A.		ders.	15.00	elears.	elears.
reen	*********	491	6	534	656
cur			654		649
oxed		514			65
ovember.	boxed	5	634	- Gia	
ecember.	boxed.	454	634	614	P.L.
Long and	short ch	ears qu	oted at	616c cash:	636c sell.
Novem	ber. Hac	10r D	ecembe	r: and 634	all as for
nuary.	Cumberl	ands q	ulet at	707%c.	ione cut
ms. 814@1	all b	exed s	weet of	ckled hame	Paralico
seller	Decembe	7166	asc G	reen hams	electro
sh and	No. 62 fe	t Dece	mbae	Green sho	0720070
ecember.	43cmsler	1		Greer SOO	mucts tot
Bacon o	te beton	Black	o for al	oulders, 7	MODE ALL
oet elbe	BERLAD !	for abor	r closes	11@113gc	MIRROR LOL
canvase	d and pac	Red	r cienta	11@1199C	or nams,
GREASE-			-		2014
CREASE	as we draw	DE TREE	of Con		

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.00 (16.25 for mess; \$11.00611.25 for extra mess; and \$14.00615.60 for hama, Sale was reported of 70 bris. Tallow—Was quoted at 75/675c for city, and 76/75c for country.

FLOUR-Was dut! and strong. Holders were very firm in sympathy with wheat while there was but a light demand, chiefly by the local trade, though there were some shipping orders here itemted below the views of holders. Sales were reported of 330 bris winters, chiefly at 82,0036,70; 800 bris spring extras at 84,003, 75,50; and 25 bris buckwheat flour on private terms. Total, 1,155 bris. The market closed with the follow-

ing as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters. \$7.0007, 25: good to prime brands of winters. \$8.2566. 50; choice to fine springs. \$3.756 6.50. fair to good springs. \$4.746. 25: low spring, \$3.00 63.75: fair to good Minnesota springs. \$5.2565. 75: choice to fancy Minnesota springs. \$5.2565. 75: choice to fancy Minnesota springs. \$5.0065. 50; patent springs. \$7.0065.00; low grade, \$3.0063. 50; rye, \$3.10 63.40; buckwheat, \$3.2566.00.

BRAN-Was more active at unchanged prices. Sales were 65 tons at \$12.00612.25 per ton. mostly on track. MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$12.50 per ton on track.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.00 per ton on track.

Conn-Maal—Sales were 30 tons coarse at \$18.00 per ton free on board care.

WHEAT—Was more active, and stronger. The market advanced high \$6, and closed \$4.316 above Mondar's latest quotations. The public advices from England private cables reported a firm with a good continental demand. New York was firmer, and our stocks in store reduced to a very low point, with only 124 carloady inspected into store. A good many operators came down town expecting to see the market weak, and finding it unexpectedly strong they bought freely. The greatest strength was in this month's deliveries, which rose to 2½c above December, under a fair inquiry for shipment, and a vigorous demand from shorts, some of whom looked wistruliy at the statement that we had only 179,000 bu of all kinds of No. 2 here last saturday, and remembered that they have only eight more working days in which to close up November contracts. The European strength in the statement has well an internation of the other site of the Atlantic fear additional complications which may yet Involve all Europe to a general war. Hence there were comparatively few willing to sell yesterday, except those who were on the long side of the deal. Seller December opened at short \$1.00%. Seller the month ranged from \$1.09, carly, to \$1.10%; stater, closing with cash No. 2 pering at \$1.10%. Seller the year was about the same as December. Seller Juneary soid at \$1.07% and closed at \$1.07%. Seller the month ranged from \$1.09, carly, to \$1.10% internations. The same as December. Seller Juneary soid at \$1.07% and closed at \$1.07%. Seller the month ranged from \$1.09, carly, to \$1.10% internations. The same as December. Seller Juneary soid at \$1.07% and closed at \$1.09% and closed at \$1.09% and closed at \$1.09% and closed at \$1.09% and \$1.00% to No. 2 do at \$1.00% to No. 2 do No. 3 do At Lines \$1.00% to No. 2 do at \$1.10%; and 1.800 bu. No

1.104; and 1.800 bu by sample at \$1.14 delivered. Total, 20,000 bu by sample at \$1.14 delivered. The British markets from the steep steep

dried at 46c; and 800 bu old by sample at 43%c. Total 181,000 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and firm, futures closing a shade better than on the previous day. The receipts were smaller. The stock in store decreased last week, and New York was quoted firm. These facts, together with the advance in other grain, caused firmness among sellers, who did not offer property very freely. There was not much demand except for December, which sold in settlement early and closed quiet. January and the month closed at 25%c, and December sold at 25%c, cooling at the Inside. Cash was quoted firm at 25%c; cooling at the Inside. Cash was quoted firm at 25%c, cooling at the Inside. Cash was quoted firm at 25%c; cooling at the Inside. Cash was quoted firm at 25%c; cooling at the June 20%c. Rejected was nominal at 21%c. Samples were fairly active. Cash sales were reported of 2, 400 bu No. 2 white at 28%c; 10, 200 bu No. 2 at 25%c; 9, 000 bu 9 sample at 23%c/20c of track; and 3, 000 bu do at 25%c/20c free ou board. Total, 24, 600 bu.

2 at 2554c; 9,000 bu by sample at 2354g27c on track; and 3,000 bu do at 2534g25c free op board. Total, 24,000 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand and firmer. The offerings were light, other grain firmer, and both shippers and local buyers were competing for the small offerings. No. 2 sold at 55c. Futures were lifetiess. December was quoted at 554gc. Cash sales included 4,800 on No. 2 at 55c.

BARLEY—Was less active and easer, except the lower grades. The receipts were analies, the stock in store decreased last week, and New York was reported active and firm. Futures opened strong, but there was less demand, and the market weakened \$485gc. The shorts were not so clamorous to settle, and confined their trading chieffy to changing from become to the following month, which so divisioned ander an active demand from shippers, becomined an offer an active demand from shippers, becomes of the confidence of the conf

by sample at 416%50 on track; and 1, 20,00 do at 52,600 free on board. Total, 32, 400 bu.

Wheat—Sales 220,000 bu at 81.07%61.07% for December, \$1.07% for the year, and \$1.05% for January. Corn—130,000 bu at 46%,640%60 for November, 42%6 for December, 42%6 for Board for November, 42%6 for Board for November, 42%6 fo

old at 40%0 and May at 43c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet at \$12, 10:612, 12% cash or Noember; \$12, 25:612, 27% for January; and \$12, 40:612, 45 d was steady at \$7.90 cash; \$7.82% 37.85 for the and \$7.90 at \$7.92% for January. Sales 250 tes at

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.02@2.12.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand and steady. The receipts last week were 1.609,834 bs, and the shipments 611.457 bs. There appears to have been a large increase of the stock, but this includes, it is said, a good deal of corn that has been sold to be shipped in future. Quotations: Choice new hurl. 5+@6c, and fair to good, 44@5c. No. 1 medium. 44 @5+@c; No. 1 inside and covers. 6+@5c; No. 2 do and common medium. 4@4+@c: inferior straight, 34@4c; crooked, 3@44c. rooked, 3:41/c.
BUTTER-Trade continues fairly active, so far as

BUTTER-Trade continues fairly active, so far as good to choice qualities of butter are doncerned, and holders experience little difficulty in realizing full prices. The lower grades, however, are more or less neglected, and are lacking in strength. Stocks here are not oppressive, and the feeling is one of confidence. We quote: Fancy creamery, 30632c; good to choice grades, 20628c; medium, 15618c; inferior to common, 9514c.

BAGGING—There was only a restricted demand for goods in this line, but the market remained firm at previous prices. We again quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 234c; Lewiston, 215c; Otter Creek, 204c; American, 195c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnies, sugles, 146145c; do, double, 246245c.

CHEESE-Sales were limited. Beyond such quantities as are needed for the prosecution of current trade, buyers show no inclination to invest, the opinion seeming to prevail that prices will rule lower in little further along in the season. We again quote: Good to best factors at 1166135c and lower grades at 94146c.

buyers show no inclination to invest, the opinion seeming to prevail that prices will rule lower a little further along in the season. We again quote: Good to best factory at 114@1256, and lower grades at 961056.

COAL—Prices remained as previously quoted, and were firm. There was fair demand. We repeat our list, as follows: Lackawanna, large egg. 56. 50; do nut and range, and small egg. 36. 75. «Pledmont, \$7. 50; Blossburg, \$6. 50; Briss Hill. \$5. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$4. 54.80. 50; Briss Hill. \$5. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$4. 54.80. 50; Illinois, \$5. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$4. 54.80. 50; Illinois, \$5. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$4. 54.80. 50; Illinois, \$5. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$4. 54.80. 50; Illinois, \$5. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$4. 50.80. Illinois, \$5. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$4. 50.80. Illinois, \$5. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$6. 50. Illinois, \$6. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$6. 50. Illinois, \$6. 50; Bairimore & Ohio, \$6. 50. Illinois, \$6. 50. English of \$6. 50. English of \$6. 50. Illinois, \$6. 50. English of \$6. 50. English o

\$5.25645.30: Labrador herring, split. bris. \$7.30: do. round. bris. \$6.50: do ½-bris. \$3.50: Norwestan split stock fish. 12% cpr lb; smoked hallbut. 9610c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon. ½-bri. \$8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was noted in connection with the dried fruit market. There was a fair movement in loveing and domestic dried at fairly steady prices. 100: 1015 and domestic dried at fairly steady prices. 100: 1015 and domestic dried at fairly steady prices. 100: 1015 and domestic dried at fairly steady prices. 100: 1015 and fairly steady prices. 1015 and fairly steady f

be liberal if the fine weather continues. A few car loads were sold at the decline: No. 1 timothy, \$10.50 on track; No. 2 do. \$9.00; mixed, \$8.000; upland prairie, \$8.000; upland prairie, \$8.000; upland prairie; \$8.00; upland prairie; \$8.00; upland prairie; \$8.00; slough, \$6.00.

HIDES—Continue in fair demand and steady: City butchers' cows 68fe; steers, 79fe; green cured, light, \$9.00; heavy, \$8.00; damaged, 75/ec; pare cured, 894c; green salted kip, 11e, green call, 12/64/18e, dim and prime dry kip and call. 14a160; dry-salted hides, 12/4c; dry finit do. 166/18c; deacon skins, \$4.500; steep pelis, wool estimated, at \$0.635c.

HOPS—Were quiet in the cock.

HOPS—Were quiet in the cock.

The property of the cock of the cock. The cock of the

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cent.

Bas Inos—Common. \$2.00.

Wirk—Nos. 156 4, 9c; 5 to \$, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire,

1146. 13 and 14. 1246: 15 and 16. 14c: 17, 150: 18. 16c; 19. 19c; 20. 70c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, 45c. NALLS—Were quiet at \$2.40 rates.
OILS—Carbon, linseed, and whale were quoted firm. Other descriptions were only fairly so. Trade was moderately active at the annaxed range of orices: Carbon, 110 dag, test, 155c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 20c; snow-white, 150 deg, test, 245c; headlight, 175 deg. 20c; snow-white, 150 deg, test, 245c; kiaine, 26c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1. 68c; No. 2. 69c; linseed, raw, 55c; osolled, 58c; whale, winter-bleach, 70c; sperm. 18.00; neastroot oil, stroitly pix. 150c; sperm. 18.00; neastroot oil, stroitly pix. 150c; with the control of the contr

ens, \$1.7562.75 per dox; dreased do. 6886 per 10: ducks, \$2.268.250; tarkeys, 7c; dodressed, \$4810;; ceses, \$7.00 67.50; pratridges, \$2.00; 27.50; pratridges, \$2.00; quali, 75490c; wild ducks, \$1.0022.50; ventson, 10:816.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. A few small orders were flied at the current brices. Timothy sold at \$1.0022.50; ventson, 10:816.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. A few small orders were flied at the current brices. Timothy sold at \$1.0022.50; was all medium at \$3.25.

SALT—Was in moderate demand at the recent advance: Saginaw or New York fine salt, \$1.10; ordinary coarse, \$1.30; dairy, with bags, \$2.40; without bags, \$2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$3.25.

TOBACCG—The tobacco market remains quiet with prices leaning in buyers' favor. The demand continues principally for low and medium-priced goods. Below are the surrent quotations:

BLIACK WORK—Common to medium, 38042e; good, \$3845c; fine, 48625c; and \$3855c.

BRIGHT-WORK—Common to medium, 38042e; good, \$3866c; fine, 48625c; fine, 54625c; fine, 54625c; order, 54655c.

BRIGHT-WORK—Common to medium, 104486; good to cholee, 50860c; faney, 65670c; light-pressed, \$26970c; bright twist, 48665c.

Fine four—Common to medium, in paper, 20635c; fine for the four properties of the paper, 20635c; fine for the four properties of the paper, 20635c; good, 37640c; common to medium, in cloth, 40630c; good, 50660c; cholee to faney, 75690c.

SMOKING—Common to medium, in paper, 30635c; good, 50660c; cholee to faney, 52628c; good do, 36635c; fine 48636c; good do, 86635c; fine 48636c; cholee, 68660c; cholee, 68660c; cholee, 70675c.

TEAS—Met with a moderate inquiry, and slocks were steadily held at the following quotations:

medium, 38640c; good do, 86635c; fine, 48650c; finest, 50660c; cholee, 68660c; choleest, 70675c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 26628c; good do, 30635c; finest, 80660c; cholee, 68660c; choleest, 70675c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 26628c; good common, 30635c; finest, 80660c; cholee, 68660c; choleest, 70675c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 26628c; good common, 30635c; fi

LIVE STOCK.

CRICAGO. Cattle, Hogs. 2.092 10,663 3,000 19,000 Total 5,092 23,993 2,108
Same time last week 6,979 59,354 1,913
Week before last 5,122 25,020 2,521
Shipments 397 1,183 586
CATTLE—In this branch of the market there was the CATLE—in this orance of the market there was the same lack of activity that has characterized the trade for a number of days past, and prices, while perhaps showing a little more steadiness, were to no apprecia-ble extent improved. The supply was iteral and of poor quality, and as news from the East held out very

ittle encouragement, any radical change for the bette in the tone of the market here was not to be expected Trade at all events was very dull, and in a maj instances the stock was disposed of at a loss to the shipper. In quality the offerings differed but slightly from those seen in the yards during last week, common to fair cows, half-fattened steers, and Texas and halfeds making up the great bulk. Sales were noted breeds making up the great bulk. Sales were noted at \$2.00\$3.60, or at \$2.00\$2.25 for inferior lots, including old cows, stags, bulls, and oxen; at \$2.40.82.85 for poor to good fat butchers' cows; at \$2.508.3.25 for stockers; and at \$3.40\$5.60 for common to fancy shipping steers. James Jackson sold a car-load at the outside quotation. They were beauties, and fell into the hands of L. B. Doud. Strader, Wadsworth & Co. sold 30 head at \$5.25, and 30 head at \$5.00. Most of the trading was done at prices rauging from \$4.00 downward to \$2.60. The market closed oulet and about steady.

ward to \$2.60. The market closed quiet and about steady.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450 ibs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1, 250 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,000 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs.

Stock Cuttle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs.

Inferior—Light and thincows, helfers, stags, bulls, and scalavag steers

1,000 lbs lbs (natives)

Languaghter (1,000 lbs)

G4.00 for akips and inferior grades generally to \$4.653
4.70 for exira heavy shipping hogs. Most of the sales were at \$4.4564.55

No. 4s. Price No. 4s. Pric

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 20.—H063—Active. firm. and higher: light, \$6.0006.15: light to heavy packing. \$4.3004.60: butcher?. \$4.6004.50: receipts. \$3.900.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 20.—H063—Active. firm. and higher: light, \$6.0006.15: light to heavy packing. \$4.3004.50: receipts. \$3.900.

Discrete—Pull. weak and lower: good to choice shipping to choice butches. To fair to good. \$4.0004.50: fair to choice for the second \$3.3004.00: do cows and heiters. \$3.3004.00: fair to choice Texans. \$3.3263.65: secters. \$3.3004.00: fair to choice Texans. \$3.3263.65: receipts. 1.400.

SHERE-Duil and unchanged: demand light, but choice stock, \$2.7563.75: receipts. 400.

WATERTOWN, NOV. 20.—BREF CATTLE—Receipts. 1.617 supply larkely from the north: price from on the better class. but ordinary duil; choice. \$8.2563.50: extra. \$7.5008.00: third quality. \$4.5008.00:

SHERE AND, LANSE-Receipts. 4.155: prices have not stranged to the second quality. \$3.5008.00: the facility of the second quality. \$3.5008.00: the facility. \$4.5008.00:

lot at 5%c; asies in lots at \$2.0063.25 each; extra at \$3.5085.00, or \$65c per lb.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 780 head, all for sale here: prime, \$5.0065.25; good. \$4.5065.00; common, \$4.0064.25;

Hous—Receipts to-day, 4.180 head; Yorkers, \$4.256
4.35; Philadelphias, \$4.5064.75,

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 4.900 head; selling at \$3.006
480.

4.80. CINCINNATI. Nov. 20.—Hoss—Cufet but firm; common, 53.5064. 15; light, 54.2064. 40; packing. 54.358. 4.50; butchers', 54.5064. 60; receipts, 5, 148; shipments nominal.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

The market for the past week had no features easentially different from those noted for the week before. There was no noticeable increase in the number of buyers present, and the amount of business accomplished through personal selections was of rather meagre proportions, but there was a fairly sustained movement on order account, and the aggregate distribution certainly equaled, if it did not materially exceed the expectation of reasonable holders. Advices from the interior concur in representing a fair business in progress, and these reports are borne out by the liberal character of the orders for reasortments now being received from all sections of the Northwest. The weather has not been favorable to a large movement in strictly winter the orders for reassortments now being received from all sections of the Northwest. The weather has not been favorable to a large movement in strictly winter fabrics, but an increased inquiry is reported, and an active movement in the near future, is regarded as among the probabilities. Few important price-changes have taken place. Certain standard brands of prints are being offered at astonishingly low prices.—Americans, for instance, at 54c, and Hamiltons and Spragues at 54c,—but the general market maintains a firm and healthy fone. Collections are as good as the average-some say better. The New York Journal of Commerce says of the cotton-goods market:

During the week closed the Dusiness in movement has been of a hand-to mouth character, and in the execution of orders, with the light selections of daily occurrence, the volume of sales will show of very said with the continues of the season, through the wante of a legitimate demand, and if the export movement continues to show the like percentage of growth that is exhibited in the shipments to new markets and an increased business with old ones, there is some hope that a slight improvement in prices can be maintained over those now ruling, as the product of the cotton spindles, as exhibited through the business of the last two years, cannot be withdrawn from the market without causing a vacuum to this desired and maintained over those now ruling, as the product of the law of supply and demand, and with the surplus stock shipped out of the coutons for the week are span of very fair proportions, reaching 5, 111 packages

cure and maintain a profitable margin on the cost of production.

The shipments of domestic costons for the week are sgain of very fair proportions, reaching 5, 111 packages from this port and 141 packages from Boston: In all 5, 252 packages for the week, or a total for the expired portion of the year of 111, 188 packages, against 88, 807 packages for the same time last year, an increase of cent. The total thus far this year is 4, 770 packages over the entire shipments for 1876, with every prospect that it will be materially increased by the end of the year.

NEW YORK.

| LUMBER. | The movement of lumber and shingles for the week ending Nov. 17 and since Jan. 1 was as follows: Since Week. | Since Jan. 1 | Jan. 1 | Since Jan. 1 | Jan. 1 | Since Jan. 1 | Jan. 1 | Jan. 1 | Since Jan. 1 | Jan. 1 | Since Jan. 1 | Jan. 1 | Jan. 1 | Since Jan. 1 | Jan. 2 |

Menjague, 128,000 ft common strips and boards at \$8.50.

The yard market was moderately active and steady. Quotations:
First and second clear, I and 2-inch. \$34.006435.00
Third clear, I inch. \$21.006430.00
Third clear, I it to 2 inch. \$20.006431.00
First and second clear dressed siding. 18.506417.00
First common dressed siding. 14.506415.00
Filooring, first common, dressed. 28.00 £77.00
Filooring, first common, dressed. 28.00 £77.00
Flooring, third common, dressed. 17.00
Box boards, A. 14 inches and unwards. 35.00
Box boards, B. 14 inches and unwards. 28.01
Box boards, C. 18.00
Box boards, C. 25.00683.00
Box boards, 10 to 12 inch. 25.00683.00
Box boards, 10 to 12 inch. 21.002677.00
Common stock boards. 10 to 12 inch. 17.00
Dor common stock boards.

Dor common stock boards.
Common fumber—outside prices are f
Fencing, No. 1, 14% of ft.
Fencing No. 2, 12 to 20 feet.
Fencing No. 2,
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet.
Cull boards.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff.
Cull boards.
Dimension stuff.
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Dimension stuff.
Cull boards.
Dimension stuff.
Cull boards.
C ry: 11.00@12.50 10.50@12.00 Shingles "A" standard....
Shingles "A" choice to extra...
Dry shingles 15c extra.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Prade: LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Mess pork—Prime Eastern, 6%: Cumberland sides, 45s; short rib LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Mess nork—Prime Eastern, 68s: Western, 59s. Cumberland sides, 45s; short rib sides, 41s; long clear sides, 40s; short clear sides, 41s; hams, 48s; shoulders, 37s. Lard, 43s. Prime mess beef, 92s; India mess beef, 99s; extra india mess beef, 110s. Tallow, 40s. Cheese, 62s-6d.
LIVERPOOL, Nov 20—11:00 a. m.—Wheat—Winter, 10s. 9d(s)11s 6d; spring, 10s. 4d(s)11s 1d; white, 12s. 8d(s)12s 10d, club, 12s 10d(s)3 s)d. Corn, 29s(s)29s. 3d. Pork, 59s. Lard, 43s. 6d.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—2:00 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat—Spring, 10s. 4d(s)1s; white, 12s. 7d(s)12s 11d. Lard, 43s. Rest unchanged. Receipts wheat for last three days 42,000 qrs. 28,000 being American. American. London, Nov. 20.-Liverpool-Wheat in fair de

London, Nov. 20.—Liverpool—Wheat in fair demand: spring, 10s 6d@11s 1d. Corn steady. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat—The market seems firmer. Corn steady: fair average American mixed, 80s@30s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat unchanged. Corn firm. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool., Nov. 19—11:30 a. m.—Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 18s 6d; No. 2, 10s 4d; write, No. 1, 12s 10d. No. 2, 12s 8d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 29s 3d. No. 2, 29s.
Provisions—Fork, 59s. Lard, 43s 8d.

Liverpool., Nov. 20—2:00 b. m.—Grain—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 11s. No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 7d. Breadstuffs generally steady.

Liverpool., Nov. 20—Corron—Fair business; 6466 654s; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 6,000.

American, 6,000. Yarns at fabrics at Manchester quiet, but steady. GRAIN-Wheat-Receipts for three days, 42,000 American, 28,000; California white wheat, 12s 7dg 12s 11d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 4dg

dies. 41s.

Spinits of Turpentine—25s.

Curese—Fine American, 63s. Tallow-40e 6d .
Petroleum-Spirita 7s 6d; refined 11s 9d. LINSEED OIL-30s 6d Resin-Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s, CALCUTTA LINSEED-548. CALCUTTA LINSEED—548.
LINSEED UL—208 3d.
LONION. NOV. 20.—TALLOW—3346.
PETROLEUM—Refined. 128.
CALCUTTA LINSEED—538 8d.
ANTWERP, NOV. 20.—PETROLEUM—328 8d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York. Nov. 20.—Grain—Generally stronger though not active; market for wheat offerings on a restricted scale: No. 2 Northwestern spring weakened slightly.in option line at the last call: 16,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at \$1.35: 40,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.31; \$.000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.31; \$.000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.31; \$.000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.31; \$1.32: \$0.000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.31; \$1.32: \$0.000 bu Northwestern spring November options at \$1.31; \$1.34; \$1.000 bu Northwestern spring November options at \$1.31; \$1.34; \$1.000 bu Northwestern spring November options at \$1.31; \$1.34; \$1.000 bu Northwestern spring November options at \$1.31; \$1.34; \$1.000 bu Northwestern spring November options at \$1.31; \$1.34; \$1.000 bu Northwestern spring November at \$23633; \$1.000 bu At \$1.34; \$1.34; \$1.000 bu At \$1.34; \$1.000 bu At \$300; \$1.000; \$1.000 bu At \$300; \$1.000; \$1.000 bu At \$1.000; \$1 the year, \$13.50613.70: January, \$13.50613.60; February, \$13.50613.65, with no sales reported. Cutmeats less sought, at easier rates. Bacon quiet: quoted about as before. Western steam lard moderately sought for early delivery, and quoted weaker in price: sales of 550 tes prime at \$8.12½; for forward delivery rather more active: November option quoted at \$8.42½, \$61.008.42½; January, \$8.45; February, \$8.55, showing a slight reaction; sales of 250 tes November option at \$8.45; \$00 tes December at \$8.42½, \$45; \$1,000 tes seller the remainder of the year at \$8.4068.45; \$1,500 tes seller the remainder of the year at \$8.42½, \$45; \$1,000 tes seller the remainder of the year at \$8.42½, \$45; \$1,000 tes seller the remainder of the year at \$8.42½, \$45; \$1,000 tes seller the remainder of the year at \$8.42½, \$63, \$60.

Taltow—More active, and quoted steady: quoted at \$7.65½ for orine city, with sales reported of 19,000 lbs at \$7.42½, \$67.65%.

SUGALS—Raw moderately sought on a basis of 7½, 7½, 500 fes primed in less request, including cut loaf, at 10%c.

Whitsay—Steady, but not active, with sales reported.

THE FOURTH PAREN

of 50 bris of a favorite brand at \$1.11, and 50 bris regular brand at \$1.09\(\frac{1}{2}\). Figure 1. Though not active, a fair business was reported on a generally steady basis as to rates; for Liverool, engagements by steam, 20,000 bn wheat at \$4.00 but corn at 71\(\frac{1}{2}\) per 50, and 24,000 but corn at 71\(\frac{1}{2}\) per 50, and 24,000 but corn at 71\(\frac{1}{2}\) per 50 ba.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 20.—COTTON—Pirm; 11 3-16c; futures steady; November, 11, 18c; December, 11, 18c; January, 11, 2161, 12c; February, 11, 18c; January, 11, 2161, 12c; February, 11, 18c; January, 11, 1262, 11, 18c; January, 11, 18c; Januar

Beer quiet at Type Lard Prime steam steady; \$8.47.00 \$.50.

BUTTER AND CHRESS- Unchanged.
WHISKY-Steady; \$1.00%.
TOLKDO, O. Nov. 20. FLOUN-Firm.
GRAIN-Wheat easier. No. 1 white Michigau, \$1.32; No. 2 white Michigan, \$1.34%; amber eash and November, \$1.35%, No. 2 red winter cash side; proceeds a side; and side; some si

Corn quiet; No. 2 new. 43-9c. Oats quiet; No. 2 December, 234c; Michigan, 20c.

BALTIMORE Nov 21. FLOUR-Dull, steady, and unchanged.

GRAIN. Wheat.—Western drm; No. 2 Western winter for the control of the control of

GAIN-Wheat unsettled: opened \$6c; closed/firm: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.18: No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.18: No. 2 do, \$1.08: No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.04: Ourn quiet imm; No. 2, 49c. Oats quiet and lower; No. 2, 23:46. Rye scarce; No. 1, 55:4c. Barley lower; No. 2, 23:4c. Pavisions—Inactive; held firmly. Mess pork, \$12.25. Prime steam lard, \$7.00: kettle, \$7.624. FREGHTS—Wheat to Buffaio, 56:54c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 149,000 bn. Shipments—Flour, 17,000 bris; wheat, 149,000 bn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—PLOUR-Quiet and INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—PLOUB—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.24@1.28. Corn, new mixed, \$715@33c; December, 38@30c. Oais, 25@20c. Ryc. 54@55c.
PROTSIONS—Unchanged.
HOGS—\$4.25@4.35, receipts, 1,800.
NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 20.—HAY—Demand fair; market firm, choice, \$19.00.
PROVISIONS—PORE—Market easier; \$14.125@31c, 25.
MOLASSES—Dull and lower; common, 25@30c; fair, 32@34c.
BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 68
GRAIN—Corn steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 68
GRO. Oas firm and unchanged.
OSWEGO.
OSWEGO.
OSWEGO.
Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: No. 1
Milwankee club, \$1.35. No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.45.
Corn firm; No. 2 Tolede, 60c.
FEORIA.
PRORIA. Nov. 20.—Hiehwinks—Firm; sales, 106
bris at \$1.034.

COTTON. COTTON Quiet: middling, 10%c; net receipts, 2, 247 baies; gross receipts, 2, 257 saies, 232, Great Britain, 3, 607; to the Continent, 566; coastwise, 1,306.

MOBILE. Nov. 20.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 10%c; net receipts, 2,306 bales; sales, 1,200; coastwise, 4,153. 4.153.
CHARLESTON. Nov. 20.—COTTON—Active; firmer; middling, 10%c; net receipts, 3,778 bales; sales, 4,000; to the Continent. 2, 325.
SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10%c; net receipts, 4,577 bales; gross receipts, 5,128; sales, 1,176; to France. 2,354; coastwise, 3,592.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., NOV. 20.—PERGLEUN—Market un-changed. standard white. 110 test, 125c.
Pittsaure, Nov. 20.—PERGLEUN—Irregular; about 82.225 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined. 135c. Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Nov. 20. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE Quiet

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS General Transatiantic Company. TOTLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway memorial finding and see to \$100, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, \$65; Third Cabin \$35; Steeraga \$27, including everything as above.

LOUIS DR DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-81, Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pler, foot of Third street. Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton. London. Havre, and Bremen, first cabin. \$100; second cabin. \$60. gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight cabin. Great Western Steamship Line. Prom New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CURNWALL, Sulper Stamper Stamper Staturday, Nov. 24
Cabin passage, 550, 500, and 570; Intermediate, 455;
Steerage, 530. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, 252. Apply to WM. 7,
WHITE, 47 Clark-st., Michigan Central Bailroad.

MISCELLANEOUS. MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success to the physicians of Paris, don, and success of the CAYLUS perior to all prompt cure of all discent or of the CAYLUS prompt cure of ing. Prepared by CAPSULES CLIN AND CIE, Paris, Soid by Druggista in the United States. THE SOUT

Commissioner Sends in nati

And Also Replie

the Charges sioner 1 The Board of South Pa a semi-monthly meet. President Morgan in present Sherman, Price

SIDWAT'S The Secretary read t cation from Commis ostion from Commission now in New York:

Curcato, Nov. 10. 18

South Park Commission meeting of your Board stoner Morgan read from I ments charging me with in her of the Board. The a nain mere assertions with were misstatements of the referred to. I. by letter, manuscript with the Secre alterations, so that I might certain just what was state ply with my request, I have memory and the reports a papers.

He states that while I we quently paid by the Boapon. This is true, but I about the correctness of doubt. nor without the Commissioners.

The destruction of the free of 1871, and consequention of taxes, involved thing debt of over \$600,000 a considerable time, serio calc condition. now in New York:

there was no money in the there was no money in the to yet large part of the flow to my personal Triends, matured obligations that temporarily could not matured obligations that I temporarily could not he 210,000, and was often a these circumstances paymegular as to time, and it and the second of the second bills amounting to about the Auditor paid. I find to show they were approved to show the same as those which it presume the bills are mention the instance by occurrence, and to show Mr. Morgan's statement or Regarding his allusions I have to say that in the statement of the show the statement of the show the statement of the show the say that in the statement of the show the statement of the show the show that in the statement of the show the show that in the statement of the show the show that in the statement of the show that in the statement of the show that in the statement of the show that in the show t

Sloo, ooo, negotiated is claim.

"When the presentat talked over in the Comiderstand that the Board its negotiation to pay that loan. I supposed, the money was claimed and for the Illinois Trus a ciaim for himself."

There were present at the was presented and a Morgan. Bowen, Cornel The bill was seen by ever facts were fully explaine.

The following is a copy Cnicologo, June 28, 1876.

Dr.: To L. B. Sidway, to 1874. 8100,000, to pay balan other purposes, \$3, 374.40.

The actual cost to me of a and interest from 1874.

Referred to Commissioner Approved.

The figures 1874 should Auditing Committee was I Mr. Bowen, as President, ber of the Committee, such.

The bill as given to the cost to me only being stat lowed was filled in by the of the Board, and includ I had frequently asked fo put off from time to the raily being short of fund. The following letter exp. Chicago, July 7, 1876-H.
Park Commussion—Sire. II
28, and respectfully decline
proposed by some members
bill is practically for mancorrect in every particular
money, as I cannot accopstraightforward manner.

In examining the proof port, December, 1876, I as paid to another persopoint, Mr. Morran statistical property of the month of the proof point, Mr. Morran statistics and the item printed Dec. 1, 1876, Commissing the item printed Dec. 1, 1876, Commissing the report, of the month of the property of the month of the proof of the month of the property of the month of the property of the commission of the morroom, and Mr. Greater the Commission of the Board refused to by the property of the property of the proof of the property of the propert

at \$1.11, and 50 bils regu-

ive, a fair business was re-basis as to rates; for Liv-m. 20,000 bu wheat at 8d 71dd per 56 lbs.

asier 34c. @23c. dull; mess. \$14.00@14.15. stern long clear middles steam steady; \$5.479@

DUR-Firm.

1 white Michigan, \$1,32;

aniber cash and Novem
4. No 2 red winter cash,
mber, \$1,30\c., mjector,
Michigan, \$1,25\c., No. 2

drm. high-mixed cash,
bid, 47\c., No. 2 cash,
ber cash, 45\c., Decem
ber cash, 45\c., Decem
ced, 45\c.; new, 45\c.;

No. 2 December 28\c.;

No. 2 December 28\c.;

n at 21/223c. her: crude, 79607%c; re-

ly higher.
1. 10.
wheat, 22,000 but corn.
200 bu.
corn. 4,500 bu.
71.
DITON—Demand fair and

ably higher.

almal: red. \$1.1821.25.

38639c; old. 45c. Oats
strong: 80662c Barley.

common to prime West-

50. Lard easier; steam, 9.0069.25. Bulk meats ys. 10090. \$4.7565.1256; Bacon-Market bare, shoulders, \$4.375624.40; DOGS.00.

HIA. FLOUR-Quiet and un-

k, 814.00@14.50. Beef

rude, 1016c. 1; corn, 1.100,000 bu;

ned 36c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 21,134 er, 81.09; December, 044. Corn quiet but nd lower; No. 2, 25,6c, Barley lower; No. 2

firmly. Mess pork, 0; kettle, \$7.62%. 5@5%c. wheat. 149.000 bu. ; wheat. 187.000 bu.

bly higher.

Solution at 103-21056c.

bly higher.

Surged. Corn-Market

C. Rye-Market dull;

32c; mtxed, 30c.

\$13.00613.23. Bulk

ders, 5c; clear rib, 636

ted; sides, 9c. Lard

Wheat—Good demand: cen Bay on p. t.; 3, 900 15; 800 bu do hard at 4 \$1.21; 4.29 bu No. and firm; 3,000 bu No. ultred for fairly; 3,500 Vestern at 71c. Oats

2831.28. Corn, new

-Demand fair; mar-

er: \$14.12560@14.25, mmon, 25630c; fair.

changed. Mixed and yellow, 68

3-Firm; sales, 100

the Continent, 566;

irm; middling, 10%c;

on-Active; firmers 78 bales; sales, 4,000;

N-Firm; middling, cross receipts, 5, 128; astwise, 8, 592.

M.

. 1214c. UM-Irregular; about a shipment; refined.

NE. TURPENTINE-Quiet

ria Plymouth, from dorton-st. L. Nov. 28, 11 a. m. d., Dec. 12, 10 a. m. J., Dec. 26, 10 a. m. (Including wine): Second Cabin, \$65;

ing to accommeda abin \$35; Steerage ent, 55 Broadway, ent for Chicago.

Lloyd.

Il sail every Saturd street. Hoboken, k to Southampton, cabin, \$100; second rency. For freight Linc. Sreen, New York.

ngland) direct.
...Thursday, Nov. 8
...Saturday, Nov. 24
Intermediate, \$45;
worshie rates PreApply to WM F,
htral Ratiroad.

DUS.

Company.

ats bere. 8. D.-FLOUR-Quiet and

rn, 25@26c. n. 12@613c.

And Also Replies at Length to the Charges of Commis-

The Board of South Park Commissioners held a semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Morgan in the chair. There were SIDWAY'S RESIGNATION.

The Secretary read the following communiestion from Commissioner Sidway, he being

now in New York:

CHEAGO, Nov. 16. 1877.—To the Board of South Part Commissioners—Gentlener: At a meeting of your Board Nov. 9, 1877, Commissioner Morgan read from manuscript certain statements charging me with improper acts as a member of the Board. The statements were in the main mere assertions without proof, while others were misstatements of the records and documents referred to. I. by letter, asked that he deposit the manuscript with the Secretary, without change or alterations, so that I might have access to it to ascertain just what was stated, but he failing to comply with my request, I shall have to rely upon my memory and the reports as printed in the morning papers.

ombis. nor window the assessment-rolls by the collection of the assessment-rolls by the collection of taxes, involved the Commission in a floating debt of over \$600,000 (now paid), which, for the collection of taxes involved the Commission in a floating debt of over \$600,000 (now paid), which, for the collection of taxes and the collection of taxes are the collection of taxes and the collection of taxes are the collection of taxes are taxed to tax taxes and taxes are taxed to tax taxes are taxed to taxes are taxed to taxe taxed to taxed taxes are taxed to taxed tion of taxes. Involved the Commission in a floating debt of over \$600,000 (now paid), which, for a considerable time, seriously impaired its financial condition. During this period I was Auditor in response to the expressed desire of every Commissioner, and in opposition to my own wishes, as I was expected to perform the difficult task of procuring means with which to pay demands when there was no money in the Treasury. Hence, a very large part of the floating debt became owing on my personal friends, and I think the amount of matured obligations that I personally paid and held temporarily could not have averaged less than \$10,000, and was often a much larger sum. Under these circumstances payments were frequently irregular as to time, and it was the custom of the Auditor to pay in part or in full and report to the Board. Although no formal record was made until approved by the Board, the birs were regularly brought before it, examined, and decided upon.

At present the Board is supposed to approve all bills before payment, but they simply pass on a list read by the Secretary, very seldom examining a bill, and it still is the custom to frequently pay bills before they are nominally approved by the Board. After the meeting of Nov. 9 had adjourned, and I, as well as the reporters and vis-

a bill, and it still is the custom to frequently pay bills before they are nominally approved by the Board. After the meeting of Nov. 9 had adjourned, and I as well as the reporters and visitors, had left the building, some of the Commissioners, including Mr. Morgan, looked over several bills amounting to about \$8,000, some of which the Auditor paid. I find that the records are made to show they were approved at a meeting of the Board. After, however, two bills were paid, the Auditor, evidently becoming alarmed, refused to pay any more except with the written assent of each Commissioner, although those which he refuses to pay appear on the records as ordered paid, the same as those which he did pay.

I presume the bills are proper and correct, and mention the instance because of the time of its occurrence, and to show how little there was to Mr. Morgan's statement regarding my acts.

Regarding his allusions to the Bowen accounts, I have to say that in the summer of 1875 Mr. Gage (then Auditor) and myself spent a great deal of time in unvestigating them, and when I sailed in Angust we believed they were correct. When the discrepancy was discovered after my return (hir. Gage died during my absence), I, in December, 1875, under advice, caused an account to be opened on the books of the Commission, for one among other reasons, that there should be no good grounds for charging me with an attempt at concealment. Since March, 1876, either Mr. Cornell or Mr. Price has been Auditor; the two have composed the Auditing Committee which have charge of the books and accounts. Up to the time they testified to having no knowledge of this account until the fall of 1876. I supposed they knew all about it, and were giving it attention, and cannot now understand how they could perform the ordinary duties of their position without having such knowledge. Mr. Bowen is evidently entitled to considerable credits, and if Mr. Morgan's statements made in June are reliable there will be no shortage; but, be that as it may, the discrepancy

claim of \$3,374.40 as commission pay off the bancy claim.

"When the presentation of this claim was first taiked over in the Commission, I was given to understand that the Board had agreed at the time of its negotiation to pay the neual Commission on that ican. I supposed, as a matter of course, that the money was claimed by Sidway as President of and for the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, never dreaming that a Commissioner would present such the supposed in the Sidway as President of the subject. Respectfully yours, L. B. Sidway.

During the reading Commissioner Price shook his head several times in dissent from some of the statements, and Commissioner Morgan played with a pencil, and seemed anxious to interest the suppose of the subject. Respectfully yours, L. B. Sidway.

The supposed is a matter of course, that the money was claimed by Sidway as President of an Advisor the subject. Respectfully yours, L. B. Sidway.

The supposed is a matter of course, that the money was claimed by Sidway as President of the subject. Respectfully yours, L. B. Sidway.

The supposed is a matter of course, that the money was claimed by Sidway as President of the subject. Respectfully yours, and the supposed is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is the case it was necessarily lengthy, but if such is

areaming that a Commissioner would present such a claim for himself."

There were present at the meeting when this bill was presented and allowed, Commissioners Morgan. Bowen, Cornell, Price, and Sidway. The bill was seen by every Commissioner, and the facts were fully explained.

The following is a copy of the bill:
CHICAGO, June 28, 1876.—South Park Commission, Dr.: To L. B. Sidway, to negotiating loan January. 1874, \$100,000, to pay balance due Mrs. Bailey, and for other purposes, \$3, 374. 40.

The actual cost to me of above negotiation was \$2,812 and interest from 1874.

Referred to Commissioners Bowen and Cornell.
Approved.

PAUL CORNELL,
C. T. BOWEN.
The figures 1874 should have been 1873. The

The figures 1874 should have been 1873. The Auditing Committee was Messrs. Corneil and Price. Mr. Bowen, as President, was an ex-officio member of the Committee, and frequently acted as

ber of the Committee, and frequently acted as such.

The bill as given to the Board was in blank, the cost to me only being stated, and the amount allowed was filled in by the Secretary by the direction of the Board, and included \$562.40 for interest. I had frequently asked for a settlement, and was put off from time to time, the Commission generally being short of funds.

The following letter explains itself:

CRICAGO, July 7, 1876—H. W. Burmon, Secretary South Park Commission—Siz: I nerewith return bill of June 28, and respectfully decline to change it in the manner proposed by some members of the Commission. This bill is practically for money toaned, and is just and correct in every particular, if not I will return the money, as I cannot accept payment in other than a straightforward manner. Respectfully yours.

In examining the proof sheets of the annual re-

correct in every particular, if not I will return the money, as I cannot accept payment in other than a straightforward manner. Respectfully yours.

I. B. SIDWAY.

In examining the proof sheets of the annual report, December, 1876, I found the item entered as paid to another person than myself. On this point, Mr. Morgan states as follows: "Upon seeing the item printed in the annual report of Dec. I, 1876, Commissioner Sidway refused to sign the report, entiming that the money belonged to him individually, and that it must be so stated in the report, or the money must be refunded."

This statement is true, and it is also true that he with a full knowledge of the facts, was perfectly willing to sign a report that was not true. Under the circumstances I could not honorably do otherwise than refund the money. which I did.

Mr. Morgan refers to a bill of H. W. S. Cleaveland for services in 1876, as follows:

The Board refused to say this bill, because it is simply enormous, and Mr. Cleaveland he brought suit against the Commissioners to recover the same. Commissioner Sidway is doing everything in his power to help Mr. Cleaveland to succeed in the collection of this bill. Last week, notwithstanding the pending litigation and the refusal of the Board to pay the bill, Commissioner Sidway and written note asking the consent of the 200 on account, as part payment of his bill. Such conduct on the part of a Commissioner sidway, and he degree to obtain this money from the South Park Commission to apply in settlement of that indebtedness.

At a meeting Jan. 3, 1876, full Board present, the Horticultural Commissioner sidway, and Morgan were instructed to employ Mr. Cleaveland and arrange prices and terms. After some consultation, Mr. Morgan requested me to make the engagement, which i did, and reported verbally. In February, Mr. Cleaveland furnished sketches of plans, which were approved by the full Board, after which he took general charge of the spring work. In March, Cornell and Price, Auditing Committee, restaining the te

ain conditions.

The loss of his services just at that time would have been a serious matter. So in deference to the other Commissioners' views I engaged him by the job. He sent in a bill which the Board refused to pay. The matter was referred to the Auditing Committee, and I asked to be relieved from any further connection with it, and have had none whatever, except to ask that he be paid something on account. When I made the second arrangement with Mr. Cleaveland, he said he would require some money to live on while the work progressed, which I furnished him, but he does not now nor has he owed me a dollar for certainly affecen months.

The only explanations made to me were by Mr.

mission had any legal right to improve the screen at all.

The attorneys never gave such an opinion, but in response to my resolution of Oct. 22, 1877, asking an opinion, have given one stating that the Commission had no such right. Feb. 14, 1 offered a resolution instructing the Construction Committee to ascertain and report the cost of "grading so much as was necessary to make a passable road on Fifty-first street from Grand boulevard to Cottage Grove avenue."

Pity-first street from Grand boulevard to Cottage Grove avenne."
Feb. 26, 1876, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution to improve the south half of this street as a good macadamized traffic road, and agreeing to improve the whole street and keep it in repair forever as a traffic road on condition that the Village of Hyde Park convey it to the Commission, and instructed the Secretary to so faform the Trustees.
Mr. Morgan says that:

Now as to the Fifty-first street improvement, the gentleman cannot show wherein I ever voted for making or taking that thing any more than he did.

That it will be high time to accuse a Commissioner of spending money outside the park limits when he does it.

Having become satisfied that constant publicity

mission or taking that thing any more than he did.

That it will be high time to accuse a Commissioner of spending money outside the park timins when he doce it.

Having become satisfied that constant publicity of the Commission transactions was necessary to protect the interests of the taxpayers. I on the 7th of July, 1876, offered a resolution that the 7th of July, 1876, offered a resolution that the thereafter incetings should be on stated days, and that if found necessary to have tailed meetings the object should be stated in the tails, and that the minutes of all called meeting be read at the next regular, and that the Secretary be instructed to give notice of the resolution by publication in the daily spayers, so that the public at their option might attend such meetings. The resolution was adopted, Mr. Morgan, however, voting against it, and his remarks on that occasion were such as to indicate but little respect for the opinions of the people, when opposed to his own.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cornell attempted to pass the Fifty-first street measure at a called meeting of which the public had no knowledge. The power under which they proposed to act was conferred by a clause in a law that had no connection with the South Fark acts. Its existence was not known of by ten persons other than their associates in the scheme. They were large owners of property on Pifty-first street and Park avenue, where the improvement was to be made.

I was aware of the efforts which they were making in and out of the Board for the accomplishment of their designs, and my object was to defeat a measure that, if successful, would lead to others of like character and the appropriation for private speculation of large aums of money collected from and belonging to the people. I had no desire to injure them personally, and have been careful to avoid giving any just cause of offense, and am not now conscious of any word or act which could be so construed until after the gross and totally unexpected attack at the last meeting, which I can

was it not for the public interests involved. I should have made no reply.

The fact that Mr. Morgan's ideas of the value of a botanical garden are governed by its capacities as a mere flower-garden, and that he should call florists—undoubtedly estimable gentlemen—tofix a commercial value on rare foreign and domestic plants, valuable only for scientific, medicinal, or agricultural purposes, a hundred of which would not furnish flowers for an ordinary bouquet, renders comment quite unnecessary. It may be well to state, however, that the managers of the botanic gardens awe believed for a year past that its cost was enormously exaggerated.

Previous to the past few months all meetings of the Board have been remarkably free from unpleasant occurrences, and no better evidence could be given of the demoralization that now exists than the occurrence at the meeting of Nov. 9, when a member was allowed to occupy the attention of the Board for over a half-hour in making abusive charges and instinutions (unsupported by any evidence) against another of its members, and that there was not in the Board sufficient self-respect and regard for the most ordinary rules of propriety to prevent such an occurrence can only be explained by their chaprin occasioned by serious disappointment.

For any improprieties on my part I desire to apologize, and can only offer in explanation the fact that the attack was so totally unexpected that for a time I was thrown from my guard. For nearly two years my connection with the Commission has been humiliating, as well as annoying and excessively disagreeable, and I have remained a member thus long only from a sense of duty, regretting, however, that I consented to withdraw the resignation once tendered.

Having, I believe, noticed all his statements that

Having. I believe, noticed all his statements that reier to the records or any documents in possession of the Commission. I shall refer to but one more statement made by him. Mr. Morgan gave reasons why he did not wish me to be the Auditor, all of which were undoubtedly of recent manufacture. About a week before the election, March, 1876, he, was asked when he would start to California. His answer was, "Not until after the election. We must not allow any change of Auditor until the floating debt is paid off." The day before the election I was informed that Morgan and Cornell had made some programme for Fifty-first street. I had seen the opinion of Mr. Kales, of Nov. 7, 1877, and believed that when it, in connection with the opinion of Messrs. Ayer & Kales of Oct. 2, 1876, were made public and spread on the records, the principal object of solicitude would be removed, and went to the meeting of Nov. 9 prepared to offer my resignation, but, being prevented from doing so by the action of Mr. Morgan, I submit it herewith.

I have probably made this communication unprecessarity lengthy, but, if gap is the case if was

played with a pencil, and seemed anxious to in-terrupt and reply. At the conclusion, Commissioner Price moved that the document be placed on file.

Commissioner Cornell seconded the motion.

commissioner workers with which he did not agree, he should be permitted at some future time to file a reply, because, if the paper should go on the record without any comment, it might, perhaps, be considered that he acquiesced in the statements.

haps, be considered that he acquiesced in the statements.

The motion was then agreed to.
It seems that Mr. Sidway sent a letter to Secretary Harmon indorsing his resignation, which was directed to Judge Farwell, requesting him to forward it to his Honor. This was a complication out of which the Board could not see their way clear, so Attorney Kales was called in to give advice. After a consultation with the President,

President,
The Secretary was directed to read the letter.
It was dated Nov. 8 inst., and its contents were as stated above. The resignation is to take effect Dec. 31, in order to allow time for take effect Dec. 31, in order to allow time for the making up of the annual report.

Commissioner Price did not think any action was required on the part of the Board.

The President suggested that a resolution be passed instructing the Secretary to comply with the request.

This was accordingly done, whereupon the Roard adjourned.

Board adjourned.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The soundest financiers fix the ratio of paper to specie on a healthy specie basis as 1 to 1. In other words, if we have \$150,000,000 in gold, this will float \$150, 000,000 of paper, and both combined will give us a mixed circulation of \$300,000,000,—less than one-half our present circulation. If the Government would condescend to coin for the people \$200,-000,000 of silver, for which the people would furnish the silver bullion, we should have a me-tallic basis of \$350,000,000 of gold and silver, which would float \$350,000,000 of paper, and we should then have a mixed circulation of gold silver, and paper, to the amount of \$700,000,000, —a little more than the present amount of our circulation,—involving neither contraction nor expansion, and all on a par and interchangeable

circulation,—involving flettier contraction for expansion, and all on a par and interchangeable with gold and silver. But to come to a specie basis with \$150,000,000 of gold involves the contraction of the currency of the country to less than one half the present volume. Who can estimate the depreciation, distress, and bankruptcy that would be produced by such ajshriveling up of the currency of the country?

Many remark, thoughtlessly, that, since greenbacks are now within 2 or 3 per cent of par with gold, it would be an easy matter to bridge this small difference, and then the agony would be over. They do not reflect that the bridging of this small chasm, and keeping it bridged, involves the retirement of three-fourths of our present paper circulation, while it adds less than one-fourth that amount in specie,—making, as I have stated, a net reduction of our circulation to less than one-half of the present amount.

amount.
Who can abide the wrath of the plutocrats? It is estimated that nine-tenths of all the adebtedness of the Nation, public, private, and subteringe or evasion; and it would be dishonest and dishonorable in the creditor to seek to compel the payment of a debt twice over. Our honored rulers should remember that they stand between the creditor and the debtor, as the agent of both; and that both are equaly entitled to honest and honorable treatment.

The question now to be decided is: Shall the wealth and industries of this country be built upon the broad and solid foundation of gold and silver,—the money of the Constitution,—and placed in the fostering care of the whole people; or upon the narrow foundation of gold only, and placed at the mercy of the small number of men who own and control the gold of the country.

J. H. KEDZIE.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The Spitz Dog Adds to His High Reputation

Death of a Little Child in Philadelphia-

Death of a Little Child in this Case.

No Imagination in This Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—An unusually well-authenticated case of death from hydropho-bia has occurred here, the victim being a child. and the cause a bite from a Spitz dog. Mr. Charles Leibrick is a salesman in the hardware store, and it is his youngest child, Charles Edward Leibrick, only two years and 8 months old, who is the victim of the terrible calamity. Mr. Leibrick says: "Six weeks ago Charlie was playing, with other children, on Joseph Eichmann, on the southwest corner of Twenty-third and Bolton streets,
about two squares away from home.
Eichmann's child was playing with
a Spitz dog belonging to him, and the dog afterwards jumped, in an apparently playful manner, from one child to another, when sudwas brought home. I saw the marks when I came home that night.
One was on the left brow and the other on the left check, just below the eye. Both together were not as big as the head of a ten-penny nail. I did not think them the result of a dog's bite, because a woman who saw the child fall as the dog jumped at it said they were caused by his face striking against the wheel of a baby-carriage. The marks disappeared in twelve hours. I had been for a long while in the habit of carrying my boy, after he had awakened every morning, down stairs piggy-back, but on last Saturday morning for the first time he showed a fear of falling so unnatural as to excite notice. He played all that day as usual, but his mother noticed that he was drooping. Sunday morning he was still evidently out of sorts, but nothing happened of note until the afternoon. Then his mother stripped him for the purpose of washing him all over and dressing him. The instant the water came in contact with his body he gave a yeli unlike any sound she ever heard before. I took him up-stairs and sat with him on my knee for an hour and a half. I then asked him to be down with me. He consented, but when I laid him down he made a noise such as I never heard anything like in my life. From that time he would never lie down, and it was then his convulsions began. These were from seven to ten minutes apart, lasting a minute at a time. The sight and touch of water caused them the worst. A tear that drooped from my eye upon his cheek threw him into a convulsion. The convulsions lasted all Sunday night and Monday, until ten minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening, when he died very easily."

The attending physicians, who stand well in the facuity, give a circumstantial statement of the features of the case, and confirm the father's report in every essential particular. They say a stronger marked case has never been reported, and the victim being a child so young there is no reason to believe that his imagination played any part in the matter. Dr Byrnes says: "I fought in my own mind against the theory of hydrophobis from the beginning, and watched closely for symptoms of meningitis, cerebitis, or tetanus, but there was no rigidity of the muscles, as in tetanus. The jaws were as mobile as my own." the wheel of a baby-carriage. The marks dis-appeared in twelve hours. I had been for a

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

BYRON, Ill., Nov. 16 .- Please insert the inclosed appeal, and request your exchanges to copy it, and thus aid us in our work. Yours GEO. WALTERS, Cor. Sec.

truly,

GEO. WALTERS. Cor. Sec.

We, the undersigned, Relief Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Byron, held on Thursday. Nov. 15, to take into consideration the needs of the sufferers by the recent disastrous fire, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed best in the present emergency, do make the following appeal to a generous public:

On the night of Nov. 13, 1877, a fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, originating in the rear of Thompson & Kenbedy's store, in Byron, destroyed eighteen out of the twenty-six business piaces in the town,—thus sweeping out of existence more than three-fourths of the business property of our village. A majority of the sufferers are persons who, since the arrival of the railroad, have put all of their means into the substantial buildings that have been destroyed, and by this calamity have not only lost their places of business, but their homes and household effects. Acaving them almost destitute. Our people are relieving their present necessity, but they must have more help than we can give them, in order to resume business and thus be able to sustain themselves. We are poor, and have been but dened with private subscriptions, for railroad and other purposes, to the amount of \$30,000, so that we have but little means left that are available.

Therefore, we feel compelled to speal for assistance to a generous public, whom we feel confident will not willingly see these families suffer. Lend with us a helping hand, and a great blessing will be conferred. All subscriptions should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Relief Committee. W. J. Bollinger, or handed to persons authorized to receive subscriptions will be provided with a written certificate bearing the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Relief Committee. G. W. Hawks, J. S. Kosner.

The INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—Complaint is made by architects that the period of ninety days to which they are limited will not be sufficient for the preparation of State-House plans, and the Commissioners have been asked to extend the time. The law says the plans shall be submitted in ninety days, and there is no way to get around the requirement.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 20.—Steamship Weser, from New York, has arrived. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamships Donan, from Bremen; City of Berlin, from

Time's Revenges.

Time's Revenges.

Boston Advertiser.

Mr. John Welsh is stated to be a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Welsh, of Scotland, who married a daughter of John Knox. Mr. Welsh was condemned to death in the vear 1605 for attending the session of the General Assembly of Scotland and promoting the same, contrary to the desire of King James. The sentence was commuted to banishment from Great Britain. After fourteen years, by great solicitations, he obtained permission to return, but only to London. His wife subsequently sought an interview with the King and begged permission for her husband to return to Scotland; but King James, with coarse oaths, refused unless she would persuade her husband to submit to the Bishops. "Please your Majesty," replied the heroic matron, lifting up her apron and holding it forth as if in the act of receiving her husband's decollated and falling head. "I would rather kep (receive) his head there!" The King would not allow Welsh to preach until just before his (Welsh's) death. He was then able to preach but once, and died in two hours after returning from the meeting to his chamber. The house of Stuart has long been banished from the throne of Great Britain, and a descendant of John Welsh is the appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of all the indebtedness of his services just at that time would have been a serious matter. So in deference to the other Commissioners' views I engaged him by the job. He sent in a bill which the Board reflect to the Auditing Committee, and I saked to be relieved from any further connection with it, and have had none whatever, except to sak that he be paid at something on account. When I made the second arrangement with Mr. Cleaveland, he said he would require some money: o live on while the would require some money to live on while the does not now nor has he owed me a dollar for certainly fifteen months.

The only explanations made to me were by Mr. Cornell, who stated that, "Before Mr. Morgan wein away, he said that he did not want Cleaveland to drawy, he said that he did not want Cleaveland to drawy, he said that he did not want Cleaveland to draw a salary, that he wanted him paid by the job. He (Norgan) was not generally known until tong afterwards. To compel the debtor to pay the other, is to compel the debtor to pay the other, is to compel the debtor to pay the other, is to compel the debtor to pay the other, is to compel the debtor of the payment of the ereching future eternal Punishment control overspondent, there comes to mind an incident which occurred at a Monday ministers' meeting in a Connecticut city not Hartford or sevent and an incident which occurred at a Monday was not generally known until long afterwards. To compel the payment of these debts in one of money? doubled in value by the destruction of the destruction of the own of the said has a payment of the explantation of the city freed his mind on a subject that had given him much mental distress by saying: "Brethren, I am in trouble. I nave been preaching future eternal punishment to my complete the mind of a single to the had a down the structure of the expectation of the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of the debtor and credition but night-toned honesty! It is honest a

MARIND NEWS.

The Michigan Ship Canal Convention at Allegan and Its Action.

More Dispatches Concerning the Wrecked Schooner Magellan.

THE MICHIGAN SHIP-CANAL.

A mass State Convention was held at Allegan,
lich., on the 16th inst., by the friends and pro-Mich., on the 16th inst., by the friends and promoters of the proposed ship-canal that is designed to connect the head of Lake Michigan with the head of Lake Erie, following the general courses of the Kalamazoo and Huron Rivers, or such other route across the Lower Pentisual as a thorough survey may prove most feasible. The primary object in calling the Convention was to compare views, and, if possible, agree unon some course of action in bringing the matter before the National Government and the State Governments of the Northwest, and get their interests enlisted in it.

About 150 persons, representing all sorts of ideas and industries, attended the Convention, which was voted a success, though the northern and easiern parts of Michigan as well as the Western States were scarcely represented at all, and have hitherto

was voted a success, though the northern and eastern parts of Michiran as well as the Western States were scarcely represented at all, and have intherto manifested a good deal of spathy toward the movement. The Convention organized by the election of Gen. B. D. Pritchard, President, and H. B. Hudson and E. H. Phetteplace Secretaries. Speeches were made by Gen. Pritchard, State Railroad Commissioner Williams, the Hon. Henry Willis, of Battle Creek, and others, who set forth the practicability and necessity of a canal. They aryued that the commerce of the lakes, which amounts to \$500.000, 000 anoually, suffers to an incalculable extent through the delays occasioned by the roudabout passage through the Straits, and that enough would be saved the a few years to reimburse the country for the disk outlay in constructing the canal.

Letters of encouragement to the project were read from Gov. Croswell, ex Secretary Chandler, Senator Redfield, of Monroe, and Congressmen Brewer, McGowen, and Keightley. Also letters from business men in Chicago. Buffale, Cleveland, and other places South, East, and West. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nevasska, and ask them to give their influence toward securing an appropriation from Congress for the survey. The resolutions, together with a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislatures of Illinois. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska, and ask them to give their influence toward securing an appropriation from Congress for the survey. The resolutions, together with a petition of 2,500 names, were ordered to be sent to the Michigan Representatives in Congress.

The Committee on Resolutions consisted of the following: Henry Willis, of Battle Creek: Don C. Henderson, D. R. Waters, Allegan; the Hon. Joseph Lomax, Kaiamazoo; and Russell P. Fenner, of Plainwell. After some deliberation, the Committee made a report, which was adopted. It set out the line of the proposed canal, stated that it would shorten the distance between Chicago and Buffalo 560 miles: would reduce freights and insurance rates, prolong the season of safe navigation for two months, greatly lessen the dangers of commerce over the roate via the Strafts; asked for an appropriation of \$25,000 from Congress to make an official survey, recommended the appointment of a committee to visit Washington and secure the passage of a bill providing for the survey, and to attend generally to the matter; solicited the aid of the Congressional delegations of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska in behalf of the project, and recommended the appointment of an Executive Committee of Fifteen. The Convention appointed as such Committee Joseph Fisk, Henry Willis, H. J. Redfield, Thomas Gray, K. W. Linn. Byron Markham, H. B. Hudson, B. D. Pritchard, A. D. Botsford, E. C. Knapp, Thomas Burckett, Joseph Lomax, Kalamazoo, E. H. Phetteplace, D. C. Henderson, and H. B. Peck. The appointment of a committee to visit Washington was left with the Executive Committee, who after the adjournment of the Convention, organized as follows: Chairman, Col. Joseph Fisk, Recording Secretary, E. h. Phetteplace; Corresponding Secretary, E. h. Phetteplace; Corresponding Secretary, Elina B. Hudson; Treasurer, Gen. B. D. Pritchard; all of Alligan.

HAPS AND MISHAPS. A lively tilt occurred in the river near Van Buren street bridge yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The tug American Eagle was towing 4 o'clock. The tug American Eagle was towing the schr Magne Dall down, and the Higgie was going up with the schr Otter, when the sail-vessels went together with a crash. The Dall had her main rigging carried away on one side, and the Otter had ner jibboom broken. Hemarks more profane than pious were made on the occasion. The schr Four Brothers, a lumber carrier plying between Chicago and the east shore of Lake Michigan, ran on the bar at Holland, Mich., yesterday, carrying away her mainshil, split ner foresail, sprung a leak, and was ruin ashore at the head of the lake. She lies full of water.

The tug Sallie, of Put-in Bay, picked up the spars, standing rigging, and some running lines, last Thursday, that evidently belonged to a small second.

last Thursday, that evidently belonged to a small scow.

Just after leaving the harbor yesterday the schr Kate Lyons ran against the stern of the tug A. Mosher, which was lying-to outside waiting for a tow, and the sail craft lost her bobstays. The tug was not injured, but some of the boys on her who had been taking a nap were suddenly awakened.

The Canadian barge Muskoka had her main rigging slightly damaged yesterday, near Adams street bridge.

It was the Morning Light, not the Moonlight, that put into Milwankee with a cargo of oats, leaking. The Moonlight is on her way up with a cargo of coal.

Capt. Puy, of the schr Gaspe, while hanging up a gun on board his vessel, had his skull blown away by the weapon accidentally discharging.

The schr Peshtigo is not in trouble in St. Clair River, as reported.

The Bridgewater, recenly ashore at Petoskey, will be repaired at Manitowoc or Milwaukee.

rill be repaired at Manitowoc or Milwaukee

THE MAGELLAN DISASTER. The manner in which the schr Magellan went lown still continues a deep mystery. The Post of The manner in which the schr Magellan went down still continues a deep mystery. The Post of yesterday received the following dispatch:

Mantrowce, Nov. 20.—There is nothing new that tends to unravel the Magellan mystery. The air is full of rumors and surmises, and strong circumstantial evidence points toward the stim Hurd, of the Leopold & Austrian Line. It is well known that the steamer in qustion had some trouble with her engineers, firmen, and others of the crew in regard to wages; that a green and fresh lot were shipped at this port for that trip, and it is quite possible the Captain and owners of the Hurd may know something more than they want to tell about this werd is accident for Seove & Hanson, of this port, is of the pipilon that the vessel was run down. Mr. Rand, another practical shipbuffler, and the superintendent of the construction of the Goodrich steamers, it is said, expresses the belief that the Magellan was run down. It is now reported expert divers have been engaged who will soon arrive here and make a thorough examination of the wreck.

A telegram just received from Hamilton, Ont., states that M. O'Brien, of that place, was one of the, crew of the Magellan, and that he had a large heart tatooed on one hand. The hand found at I wo Rivers answers that description; so in all probability it was his body that was so horribly mangied.

Capt. Loyd, of the Hurd, has expressly denied that he ran into the Magellan or any other vessel on the night of the last great storm.

A morning contemporary offers a reward to the crew, or any one of the crew, of the propeller that collided with the Magallen who will come forward and tell what he knows of the collision.

PORT COLBORNE. BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—Vessels passing Port Col-orne lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m. Eastward—Props A. Munro, Buffalo to Port Robinson; City of Concord, Chicago to Ogdens-burg; barks Bangalore, Chicago to Kingston; burg; barks Bangalore, Chicago to Kingston; Mary Merritt, Chicago to Toronto; Laura Belle. Detroit to Oswego; sehrs Bay Trader, Port Rowan to Port Coiborne: Prince Alfred, Cleveland to Toronto; Nellie Wilder, Tbledo to Sackett's Harbor; E. Fitzgerald, Toledo to Ogdensburg; E. P. Dorr, Detroit to Oswego; Guiding Star, Detroit to Oswego; John R. Noyes and Riverside, Milwankee to Oswego; J. Bigler, Chicago to Oswego; Corsican, Toledo to Oswego; Hattle Wells, Chicago to Ogdensburg, Westward—Props City of Toledo, Ogdensburg to Chicago; City of New York, Ogdensburg to Toledo; barks J. Drummond, Adolph Town to Buffalo; Ganges, Chariotte to Detroit; schrs Elia Murton, Hamilton to Cleveland; L. L. Lamb, Charlotte to Detroit.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Charters—To Erie, prop India, barge T. A. Scott, 75, 000 bu wheat through; to Buffalo, steam-bargee Ketcham, 40,000 bu wheat and 25,000 bu barley; Fairbank, 48,000 bu wheat on a basis of 5c; to Goderich barge Muskoka, 22,000 bu wheat at 4c. The prop Peerless was attached by the United States Marshal this morning on a claim of \$15,000 for salvage services of the stmr Scotia. The Peerless bonded.

The Sentinel's Manitowoc special says the body of Sandy Kennedy, cook of the Magellon, was found this morning.

NOT FOR A HUNDRED DOLLARS. The Post and Tribune says: "The Detroit tug Crusader, happening to be in Chicago Friday, was offered \$100 to take a pull at the Gardner, but how the Chicago folks opened their eyes when Capt. Ballentine told them he wouldn't wet his line for that amount! If Chicago men want to find out what a Detroit tug can do, they must not talk retail prices." The owners of the disabled schr J. C. King found out what a Detroit tug could do in yanking a craft from the Straits to this port, and had a little bill of \$1,900 tucked under their chins for seeing how the old thing worked.

Lumber barges are fast laying up at Bay City and Saginaw. At West Bay City the steam barge Ballentine and barges William Treat and Kenosha are laid up. At Bay City the barges Northern Light, Midnight, Yankee, Belle Stevens, and Buffalo have gone into winter quarters. At East Saginaw the barge Sunbury is in ordinary. Sallors are on the march for the woods.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Pour Huron, Mich., Nov. 20—1 p. m.—Down—

Props Philadelphia, Oswegatchie, Fountain City.

Avon, Champlain, Toledo, Swain and consort,

Fietcher, and L. Rawson, D. W. Rust, and M. S. Bacon; schrs Monterey, Athenian, Willie Kelly, J. B. Kitchen, J. Kelderhouse, American, John O'Neil, S. G. Houghton, C. H. Johnson, Maggie, Up-Props City of Toledo, Canisteo, Tecumen, Portage, Coffineerry and barges; schis Red, White, and Blue, H. J. Webb, L. W. Perry, John Breden, C. C. Barnes, Charles Foster, Maria Martin, Wind-Southeast, fresh; weather fine.

Curcaso, Nov. 20.—The freight market was more active and lower. Charters were made at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 220,-000 bu corn, 22.000 bu rye, and 32,000 bu barley. The charters were the schrs Kate Winslow, D. E. Bailey, B. F. Bruce, and E. C. Hutchinson, corn to Buffalo at 4c; the prop Rawieigh, rye at 5c and barley at 4c; and the Montana, corn through. In the afternoon the prop Fairbank was engaged to load wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo at 5c; and the schr George C. Finney for wheat to Buffalo, from Green Bay, at 6%c.

BUFFALO.

Coal to Detroit at 30c; schr Young America, coal to Toledo at 30c; schr J. F. Joy, coal to Chicago at 90c; schr Angustus Ford, coal to Chicago at 90c; bark Lottie Wolf, coal to Mitwauke at \$1.00.

Clearances—Props Jay Gould. Chicago: Cuba, Chicago; G. W. Holt, Toledo: A. H. Marsh. Ashtabula; Columbian, Detroit: M. Scott, Detroit; J. I. Case, Chicago; L. Wolf, Milwaukee.

OFF FOR SOUTH AMERICA. Capt. Elphicke returned from Quebec yesterday, whither he had been to arrange for the long voy-age of his lake schr City of Green Bay. He stated that the vessel left Quebec Friday last in good trim under Capt. O. L. Aga's command, and having on board a cargo of 300,000 feet of deals, boand for Montevideo. South America. On her arrival at that port she will await orders, which may send her up the La Plata River or cause her to discharge her cargo at Montevideo. She gets \$19,50 per in in gold for the deals.

ADMIRALTY CASES. ADMIRALTY CASES.

Cases in Admiralty have been commenced in the Federal Court as follows: George B. Dunham et al. vs. proceeds of Annie Tomine, libel for supplies, \$170.81; J. P. Clark vs. schr barge Severn, libel for \$390.79: Same vs. schr barge Muskora, libel for \$240.14: Same vs. schr barge Waubashene, libel for \$245.60; Same vs. steam-barge Isaac May, libel \$628.52.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 20.—Arrivals—Props Gordon
Campbell, Milwankee; E. B. Hale; schrs C. Jeffrey, Buffalo; Garibaidi, Toronto.

Departures—Props E. B. Hale, Chicago; Arizona, Bay City; schra C. Jeffrey, St. Catharines; Garibaidi, Portage, Toronto.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The schr Henry C. Richards stripped yesterday, preparatory to laying up....The Cana-dian steam barge Isaac May and consorts were libeled yesterday to secure bills incurred at Lower Lake ports....The schr George C. Finney goes to Buffalo with wheat from Green Bay, and will at-Buffalo with wheat from Green Bay, and will at-tempt to come back with coal before the season closes... The United States Marshal will sell the stmr Petrel at Morris, Ill., on the 4th prox., and the prop Cashler at Peru on the same day... The tug Gardner, purchased at Buffalo by Capt. Al Johnson, will be repaired in that port and brought here the present fail.... The tug Martin Green will probably law up to morrow... The tug Constitution is to be ironed over for work in the ice the coming winter.

is to be fromed over for work in the ice the coming winter.

OTHER PORTS.—The schr Rob Roy, stranded at Wankegan, will be sold to-day to satisfy claims against her.....The prop Plymonth has cleared from Buffalo for Bay City on her last trip this season....The props Europe, Scotia, and Persia have laid up at St. Catharines, and the Celtic at Hamilton, Ont....About 160,000 tons of coal have been received at Toronto by lake this season, and 10,000 tons more are expected...Freight has accummulated at Detroit for Lake Superior ports, and the last boat having departed shippers have been "left."...The Detroit Post and Tribune extols the beauties, strength, and speed of the new composite steamer now building at Wyandotte, and wants everybody to gaze at her before she is inclosed.....It is said that the schr Belle Sheridan, of Oswego, has been sailed for twenty consecutive years by Capt. Charles Davis.—The fact is, perhaps, without a parallel on the lakes. The Sheridan is still a good craft, and Capt. Davis is said to know the ropes.....The schr Ebenezer, a craft engaged in the fish and general merchandise trade between Chicago and the islands in Lake Michigan, was recently seized by the officers of the United States revenue stur. Andrew Johnson for trading in "moonshine" whisky. The seizure was made at the Beaver Islands.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last

Bently, Buffalo, coal; Flyfing Cloud, Green Bay City, lumber; W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, jumber; C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber; Contest, Muskegon, lumber; Belle walbridge, Grand Haven, lumber; Starlight, Contest, Muskegon, lumber; Grand Haven, lumber; Starlight, Christon, Williams, Grand Haven, lumber; Christon, Chr

John Brown's body lies a moldering in an Armory cell. He is infirm, old, dirty, and ragged, and worse than all, he is a wicked, bad citizen. Where he comes from or who he actually is is unknown, but he is almost the counterpart of Bill Wray, a notorious burglar now said to be dead. The old man was found on Market street, after having forced the office of J. S. Curran with a large jimmy which he carried under his coat. What he was after cannot be conjectured coat. What he was after cannot be conjectured.

William G. Lyon and John Hoffman are at the Madison street Station upon a charge of blackmailing, which, if proven, will go hard with them. Some time since, O. G. Taylor, a hardware merchant at No. 99 West Madison street, bought a quantity of files. Lyon, and Hoffman have made him several visits since this purchase, and have represented that the property was stolen from the store of Hibbard & Spencer. They offered to compromise, however, for \$30. Taylor weakened, and sent word to the station. Both men were placed under arrest, and Capt. Seavey is determined to ferret out the particulars.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inques Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Sophia Stevens, who poisoned herself Sunday evening at No. 1263/s Pacific avenue, by taking a large dose of morphine. She had made two other attempts in bygone days, once by jumping into the river and at another by taking opium. An inquest was also held upon Walter Fennimore, who was run down on the Rock Island Road white attempting to steal a ride. The induest upon O'Rourke and Charles A. Dudley, the lately deceased firemen, will be held Thursday noon at the Chicago Avenue Station. An Island Ceded to France.

An Island Ceded to France.

It is announced in the French papers that, after prolonged negotions at Stockholm, the Government of Swedien and Norway has agreed to cede to France the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew, one of the West Indian Leeward Islands, in return for a sum of 277,500 francs. Pending the ratification of the contract by the Chambers of the countries concerned, the white population of St. Bartholomew has been consulted, and has pronounced by a majority of 351 votes against 1 in favor of the proposed transfer of the island to France. The island was originally settled by the French in 1648, and was ceded by them to the Swedes in 1784. It is about eight miles long, and varies from two to three in breadth, its area being about twenty-five square miles. The population at the present time is estimated at 2,800 souls. In the interior the island is hilly, but its highest point is less than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is in most parts barren and sterile, cultivation being carried on in the valleys only. Vegetables can always be obtained there, and a little cotton, sugar, tobacco, and indigo are also produced, but its only exports are cattle and salt. A considerable commerce is, however, carried on with the neighboring islands in general supplies. Le Carenage, on the west side of the island, is the only harbor, and close by lies Gustavia, the principal town and seat of government.

Sad Story of a Sister's Love. In the town and suburbs of Bombay there is a class of hereditary minstrels, called Cahruns, who possess a certain talent for improvisation, and earn a precarious livelihood by chanting their verses from house to house. To this class belonged a brother and sister, respectively named Dada Jeeva and Baeeba, who appear to

have been tenderly attached to each other. The former, though wrongfully accused, was convicted of robbery and sentenced to penal servitude for life. His sister, however, refused to believe the evidence, and clung to her faith in his improceme. Determined to discount that he is the control of the control noue for life. His sitter, however, refused to bedieve the evidence, and clung to her faith in his innoceasce. Determined to discover the truth, she wandered about the country for ten years, disguised as a female ascettic, everywhere making mquiries. After many a disappointment she at last alighted upon a clew that put her upon the right track, and then the proofs accumulated rapidly. Armed with these, she laid the case before a member of Council, who so far interested himself on her behalf that he was one day able to present her with an order for her brother's release. The news, however, was disclosed too hastily to the prisoner. The sudden revulsion of feeling was too much for him, and he was removed from jail to the lunatic asylum at Colaba, hopelessly insane. The faithful Baceba, with saddened heart, still pursues an art which demands happier inspirations, but many now give to her misfortunes what they would have withheld from her improvisations.

Charleston (& C.) Heus and Courier.

A Greenville man's cow fell into a thirty-foot dry well, and he couldn't get her out until an ingenious colored individual suggested that he fill the well up. This was done, and the bovine kept on top of the dirt until she was high enough to lean out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TABERNACLE. TWO CRAND CONCERTS **KELLOGG-CARY** COMBINATION,

On Tuesday Evening, Nov. 27, 1877, Thursday (Thanksgiving) Evening, Nov. 29. In order to make these Concerts GRAND POPU-LAR OVATIONS to America's Greatest Lyric Stars, the management have determined to place the prices of admission at these remarkably low figures:

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. concred Seats, 75c and \$1, according to location.

O Observe especially, the highest price charged or the best Reserved Seat is but ONE DOLLAR, and good seats can be reserved for 75 cents.
Sale of reserved seats for either Concert at Root &
Sons' Music Co., 156 State-st., on and after Friday. Nov. 23, at 9 a. m.

Arrangements have been perfected with all the
railroads for specias excursion trains to and from
these great musical events.

HOOLEY'S --- "FIDELIO." EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

This (Wednesday) Evening, Nov 21, at 8, first production (in many years) in this city of Beethoven's Masterwork,

FIDELIO--(In German,)

MADAME PAPPENHEIM as. Leonora. This role is considered by the musical critics of the cities where this Opera has been performed, as Madams [appenheim's Greatest Part. WITH Marcelline]

MISS HUMAN as.... MR. C. FRITSCH as... MR. A. BLUM as MR. H. WIEGAND as... Mr. Adolphe as... Marcelline.
Florestan
Dou Pizzaro
Rocco.
The Minister. To-morrow (Thursday), Nov. 22, at 8 p. m., Benefit of Mr. Charles Adams.

LOHENGRIN. First joint appearance (in this opera) of MADAME PAPPENHEIM---MR. CHARLES ADAMS. Friday Evening, Nov. 23. at 8 o'clock, Grand Gala Opera Night, and Benefit of Madame Eugenie Pappenheim. LUCRETIA BORGIA,

LUCIELLA (IN ITALIAN).

Lucretta Borgia: MME. E. PAPPENHEIM.
Mañoo Orsini: MISS JULIA GOULD.
Gennaro: MR. CHARLES ADAIIS.

Duke Alfonso: SIG. TAGLIAPIETRA. Duke Alfonso. SIG. TAGLIAPIETRA.
SATURDAY MATINEE. IL TROVATORE.
SATURDAY EVENING. FLYING DUTCHMAN.
On Sunday Evening, Nov. 25, at 8, Grand
Gala German Opera Night. Final Performance of the Company.

Seas can now be had at Box Office of Theatre;
also libretion of the operas.

Repeated by Special Request, the GRAND SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERTS, WITH NEW PROGRAMME,

THE TABERNACLE.

Friday Evening, Nov. 23, 8 o'clock Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 24, 24 o'clock. CHORUS OF 1.000 VOICES From the Sunday-Schools of Chicago, all new music.

Solos and Duets by the Children. The proceeds of these Concerts are to aid the Cook County Sunday-School Association in the prosecution of the Cook County Sunday-School Association in the prosecution of the Cook County Sunday-School County in various ways to build up the Sunday-School cause in Chicago and the County.

Tickets—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Good for either Concert. To be had at all Music and Religious Bookstores.

Unused Ticket for last Concerts good for these.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, LILLIAN:

Or, Woman's Last Love. A play replete with HEART SENTIMENT OF GENUINE AIRTH. Magnificent Scenery and Appointments. American Embassy in Paris. RIVERS BY NIGHT AND CHATEAU CHATEAUBRIAND. A Powerful Cast. In Preparation—"Sidonie" and "The Bells." HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON, Nov. 21, at 2 O'Clock, BLISS WHITAKER, TREASURER. 50 of the Best Artists have Volunteered.

Prices for this occasion-25, 50, and 75 cents. Box sheet now open. HAVERLY'S THEATRE

. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager. THIS (Wednesday) MATINEE AND NIGHT, GRAND BENEFIT OF THE FAVORITE. MLLE. ZOE, in the FRENCH SPY. Also, the Renowned Hero of the Plains,

DASHTING CHARLIE.

In his Western Scout Play of that name. Only think of

it; all on one night. Mattness Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 30. Next week, McKee Rankin Combination, "Danites."

COLISEUM.

To-night SID FRANCE in the Great Southern Drama entitled IN THE WEB. ALF BURNETT, MISS HELEN NASH, ANNIE HINDLE, CARRIE LAVARNIE MABEL PEARL, THORN'S AND CHRISTOLE IN CORP PRIORITIES OF ROBERT MACAINE. Immense Oile Bill The Drama, Pantominne, all in one night Matinee Friday Atternoon. Change of bill Thursday night.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Extra Announcement. Monday, Nov. 28, First Appearance of
MISS MAGGIE MOORE AND
In "STRUCK OIL," with its New York Cast.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO TELL GENUINE PLORIDA WATER. WATER.

The true Florida Water always comes with a little pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of this pamphlet are the words: "Lammaa & Kemp. New York," water-marked, or stamped in paie transparent setters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water-mark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light you cannot fall to see them.

> FINANCIAL. PUTS AND CALLS.

\$5. -ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make desirable investments to Stocks, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stock bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent, Kapianatery circulars and weekly reports dent free.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

WASHINE transfer without rubbing. A new invention, totally different from anything ewer ordered to the public before. Has been approved by the most practical housekeepers in the country. Positively harmies to clothing—the only article knows with the country was the country was been proved by the country was been proved to the country was been proved by the country. The country was been proved by the country. The country was been proved by the country was been proved by the country. The country was been proved by the count

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

other road runs Pullman or any other form of

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st. ansas City & Denver Fast Ex * 12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. .

Louis & Springfield Ex... * 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. .

Louis Springfield & Texas * 9:00 p. m. * 7:30 t. m. .

kin and Poris Fast Express * 9:00 a. m. * 7:30 t. m. .

eoria, Keokuk & Burlington * 9:00 p. m. * 7:30 a. m. .

hleago & Paducah K. Ex. * 9:00 a. m. * 7:30 a. m. .

trestor. Lacon, Wash ton Ex * 12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. .

ollet & Dwight Accommadt n * 4:35 p. m. * 9:20 a. t. .

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

.. • 7:55 a. m. • 7:55p. m. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-accopd-st.

Ticket Office, of Claris-st., southeast corner of Ran
dolph, Grand Pacinc Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... * 7:00 a. m. * 46:55 p. m.
Day Express ... * 7:00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m.
Raiamano Accommodation... * 3:45 p. m. * 10:50 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)... * 5.15 p. m. * 6:50 a. m.
Night Express ... * * 8:00 p. m. * 16:30 a. m.

FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Deput, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 9:50a. m. 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 6:40p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R 2. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

Depot, corner of Van Buron and Sherman-sta. Tickel Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODBICH STEAMERS

BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE.

The stock, good will, and fatures of the old-established Wholesale Drug House of John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia. An unusual opportunity is presented to secure a business first class in every respect. Apply to the EXECUTORS OF JOHN GILBERT & CO., Wholesale Druggiets, 309 and 311 North Third-st., Philadelphia.

tor. over 20 years great success by ysicians of Paris, York, and Long perior to all prompt cure charges, relong stand-

11

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nov. 1 the water-rents for the coming six nonths are due. If not paid before Dec. 1 the o per cent penalty will be added.

Mr. Elbridge G. Keith will accept the posi-ion of School Inspector, and qualify so as to nect with the Board to-morrow evening.

The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue warrants amounting to \$700, and redeemed popular loan certificates amounting to \$500. At Field & Leiter's fire, Ald. Sommer found silver-enameled sleeve-button which the oder can have by calling and proving owner-

The temperature yesterday, as observed by lanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuna Building), was at 8 a. m., 39 degrees; 10 a. m., 43; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 50; 7 p. m., 50. Barom-ster at 8 a. m., 30:19; 7 p. m., 30:08.

Anton Gekaseck, a Bohemian, 37 years of age, was found dead yesterday morning in a hall-way at No. 383 Fifth avenue. He was employed untilrecently as a shoemaker by Wenzel alicek. Hard drinking is the supposed cause of his death.

The ladies of the city who are engaged in Christian work in the various missions, etc., held their regular monthly meeting yesterday morning in the room off Lower Farwell Hall, ed that portion of the Bible set apart for them. No business was done, or was to be The Chicago Union Veteran Club held a meet

ing last night in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, with Gen. Martin Beem in the chair. A large number of ladies were present. The meeting was entirely of a social nature, the feature of the evening being the recitations by Prof. Walter Lymn.

Friederich Lieberlich, residing with his wife not family of five children at No. 65 Fry street, ied suddenly yesterday afternoon. He had een alling for some time, but refused to have ny medical attendance. Drs. Wild and Cohen ere ultimately called in, but were too late to

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon Michael Geissler, x-fireman, stood up on Lake Park, at the foot Congress street, and deliberately shot him-f in the head with a small revolver. He was ten to his home, No. 1006 State street. The und, though serious, is not considered neces-ily fatal. Domestic troubles is the alleged

There was to have beens meeting of property-holders in the vicinity of the Harrison street viaduct last evening to petition the City Council to have the approaches finished, but for some reason those interested did not respond.

A few gathered and loitered around No. 134 larrison street, but the place was uninviting, and they gradually dispersed.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows: John Baxter, a three-story and basement dwelling, 21x40 feet, Monroe street, near Peoria, to cost \$4,000: J. F. Buckley, three two-story and cellar dwellings, 20x35 feet each, Lytle street, near Arthington, to cost \$2,000 each; F. H. Davies, a two-story and cellar dwelling, 33x20 feet, No. 38 Waiton place, to cost \$2,500. About two years ago Mr. William F. Cool-augh made his will, Melville W. Fuller and anr person being the witnesses. The docu-t remained in Mr. Fuller's office until about nonth ago, when Mr. Coolbaugh called for it, it was given to him. Since that time it has been seen, and it probably never will be, as s now supposed that he destroyed it during

people was held at 198 Fourth avenue last evening to receive the report of a committee relative to recommending men to the various officers recently elected to the county offices,
which resulted in a perfect repudiation of said
committee's actions. A resolution was passed
leaving officers to exercise their judgment
relative to their colored appointments.

relative to their colored appointments.

"D. L. Moody's Child Stories," selected and edited by J. B. McClure, has already reached a third edition, although it has been before the public but two weeks. The total sales are in the neighborhood of 10,000 copies. "Moody's Anecdotes," by the same editor and publisher, have reached a sale of 40,000 copies. The child stories seem destined to reach even a larger sale, for it is said that the children literally cry for them. The publishers naively urge parents not to let the children have the stories after nightfall, for, being more exciting than fairy-stories, they are apt to rob the infant frame of sleep.

During the early hours of yesterday morning some one whose benevolence exceeded her motherly love left a bouncing boy baby on the steps of A. H. Farrington's residence, No. 14 Peck court, and a little, later an exact counter. Peck court, and a little later an exact counterpart of this baby was left on the doorstep of No. 2. Hubbard. court. The babes are evidently twins, and are fine ones at that. They were neatly clothed, and bore evidence of having been well cared for in the four or five months of their existence. They were taken before Justice Summerfield, and were by him christened Martin Burchard Hayes and Linscott Rutherford Hayes. Thence they were sent to the County Hospital.

The demands upon the German Aid Society have been very heavy during the last few months, and the funds are now exhausted. In order to maintain this excellent institution and order to maintain this excellent institution and to provide means to aid the poor Germans who arrive in this city from foreign shores almost destitute, and also to assist other deserving poor during the coming winter, it has been decided to give several entertainments for the benefit of the Society. The first of these will be grand a concert at the North-Side Turner-Hail, under the leadership of Mr. Adolph Liesegang, which will come off Wednesday evening, Nov. 28. Messrs. J. Beiersdorf, H. Claussenius, and W. Hettich have charge of the arrangements, and they are working like bearing companies. rrangements, and they are working like vers to make the entertainment a grand suc-cess, both financially and artistically.

cess, both financially and artistically.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club met last night in Parker Hall, corner of Madison and Halsted streets. Mr. Christoph Hotz presided, and Mr. R. W. Dyball acted as Secretary. The following officers were elected: President, C. Hotz; Vice-Presidents, D. W. Clark, John M. Smythe, Frank Beidler, Fred Warner; Executive Committee, E. Morrison, James Surplus, P. R. Corcoran, P. Schuttler, A. E. Bishop, E. Montgomery, J. J. Montague, T. Eckert, J. W. Ferry, J. M. Gettman, H. C. Middaugh, G. Smith; Secretary, R. W. Dybal; Treasurer, John Hoffman. After the election, the election expenses remaining due were settled by each of the newly-elected officers contributing \$1. After some humorous remarks by several members on the recent campaign, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

James Haverley, City Marshal, of Laporte, Ind., asking them to detain two women and a 3-year-old boy upon their arrival in this city. Kidnapping was alleged, but it was requested that they be not piaced under arrest. Upon their arrival they were at once convoyed to headquarters, and after relating their stories were placed again at liberty. The ladies were Mrs. Meyers, of hotel fame in Laporte, and Mrs. Wynne, and the child was the adopted son of Mrs. Meyers' daughter and Jim Haverley. They were married some years ago, but, having no children, the boy, then a babe, was adopted from the Foundlings' Home in this city. A year ago Mrs. Haverley secured a divorce upon the grounds of extreme cruelty, and came ear ago are. Haverley secured a divorce apon the grounds of extreme cruelty, and came to this city to reside, and died here last week. Her folks, who are said to be quite wealthy and respectable, took charge of the boy, and Haverley, presumably repenting of his harsh treatment of his wife, is determined to get control of him. The Meyers faction are as yet upon the defensive.

A joint meeting of the Board of the Central Pree Dispensary and the Women's Christian Association was held in the Methodist Church Block yesterday morning for the purpose of taking steps toward carrying out the scheme of a proposed carnival—an exposition of authors—at the Tabernacle, between the helidays and Lent. It will last two weeks and be a grand-affair. There were about fifty ladies present, and the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. George Woodward.

Secretary—Mrs. D. F. Groves.

Treasurer—Mrs. D. F. Groves.

Treasurer—Mrs. Charies Hammill.

Advisory Committee—Mrs. E. G. Clark, Mrs.

Rabin Smith, Mrs. Dr. Woodystt, Mrs. C. S. Henderson, Mrs. C. Warner, Mrs. J. J. Slocum, Mrs.

Dr. Woodward, Mrs. F. B. Wilkie, Mrs. Co., Mrs.

Crafts, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Manford.

The Committee will meet at the Tremont House at 11:30 Thursday morning for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to insure success.

FIREMAN DUDLEY.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Association the Paid Fire Department, held at No. 19 arrorn street last evening, the following solutions were unanimously adopted:
WHERLAS, In the inscrutable providence of Alrhy God our friend and co-worker, Charles Addley, has been suddenly removed from our data we a vicious death;

Resolved. That Charles A. Dudley died as a brave man should wish to die—in the discharge of a self-imposed duty assumed by him in order to assist his old friends and comrades in their necessity.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their deep silliction, and assure them that the noble qualities and true manliness of Charles A. Dudley are recognized and admired by those who knew him so well in the past, and who stood beside him in many a trying situation. Resolved. That these expressions of respect be orwarded to the family of our deceased friend.

ACCIDENTS.

At noon yesterday John L. Jones, in getting off car No. 194 at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, slipped and fell, and had his right hand severely crushed by one of the car-wheels

William Cook, a boy employed in Koenig & Co.'s furniture factory, No. 226 North Green street, yesterday fell from the third story to the basement, a distance of thirty feet. His left leg was broken above the knee, and he received other injuries internally that are considered severe. ered severe.

Fulton street, was yesterday noon thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse, near the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets. He received a severe cut on the head, which rendered him senseless for some time, but which the physician thinks will not result scriously.

Mr. Frank Haecken, aged 68 years, residence Forty-eighth street and Grand boulevard, father-in-law of Mr. William Klinger, while attempting to board a State street car last evening, near urteenth street, while the car was in motion Fourteenth street, while the car was in motion, fell with his left arm under the car-wheel. The arm was badly crushed to within three inches of the shoulder-joint. He was taken to the new Surgical Institute adjoining Bennett Medical College, where the arm was amputated at the shoulder-joint by Prof. Milton Jay, assisted by Prof. Bucking. The surgeon has but little hope of his recovery. I his recovery.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERES.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

For some time there has been an ominous muttering among the employes of the Kailway Postal Service, which at last has made itself heard at Washington. Heavy and voluminous petitions for redress of grievances have been prepared and forwarded to an Illinois Republican Congressman, and that gentieman now has the matter in charge and will appear at an early day before Postmaster General Key to make an argument on behalf of his aggrieved petitioners. It seems that General Superintendent Vale, in charge of the Kailroad Postal Service, has issued several orders which bear petitioners. It seems that General Superiatendent Vale, in charge of the Railroad Postal
Service, has issued several orders which bear
with great hardship upon the employes
of the service. One order is to the effect
that all railway postal clerks shall, upon
arrival at the end of their run,
go immediately to the Post-Office and register
their names, or suffer a forfeiture of the per
diem earned on that trip. Now, numbers of
these clerks live in the country, and after running a week and having a lay-off, they are anxious to get home at once. And as time-cards
are arranged, no sooner does one train come in
than another goes out, the time consumed in
going to the Post-Office to register is just
enough to cause them to mis the outgoing
train, and a delay of twelve hours is experienced. Heretofore the postal clerk has considered his run terminated when his pouches are
delivered to the mail-carriers at the depot.
Another order archibits mell magic deliver. delivered to the mall-carriers at the depot. Another order prohibits mail-wagon drivers from allowing-more than one man to ride with them to and from the trains. This, the clerks say, causes them loss of time and additional expense, and exhibits no corresponding benefit to the service. But the crowning order of dissatisfaction is the one requiring him to expend \$35 or \$40 for a uniform. Under existing rules no one is allowed in a postal-car; from the moment the pouches are turned over to the clerk he is required to close and fasten his doors, and they say it can make little difference to the service whether they wear (as they usually do) overalls or a uniform. On interior and feeder lines the pay of a postal clerk is hardly \$500 per annum, and to detach \$30 or \$40 from that scan is salary is a hardship in the extreme. As stated above, a elivered to the mail-carriers at the depot. hardship in the extreme. As stated above, a number of clerks running in and out of Chicago

THE NEW BOARD.

have rebelled against these several orders, and a Congressman of reputation and experience in Central Illinois will soon lay their grievances

IS IT TRUE, MR. AYARS? Another very secret caucus of County Comnissioners was held yesterday, and this time it was thought that the reporters would be avoided. But such is not the case, as the "Ringsters" will agree as they read these few lines. It was held in the forenoon,—it is said under the surveillance of Periolat,—and it was a gathering of the old clan, and in the interest of Rountree, Avars, and the old guard. An attempt was made to get Fitzgerald in the crowd, and Ayars had been assigned to the work, and was to have met him at the Sherman House at 9:30 o'clock to have the thing arranged. Fitz did not meet, however, and was left out, but the meeting was held and the programme laid out. To make a long story short, the result of the gathering was the Democrats were to vote for Ayars for Chairman of the Board,—and they obligated to deliver Tabor's vote, also, which ligated to deliver Tabor's vote, also, which would give him eight votes with his own,—and in return Ayars was to vote for Rountree for County Attorney, and take care of the old guard, better known as "Ringsters," in making up the committees. If the programme is carried out, and it is likely to be if Ayars and Tabor do not desert the alliance, the future promises very little better than the past in the management of county affairs. If they hang together on the start, and become the tools of the "Ring," nothing else can be expected of them thereafter, and the old crowd will have the legal skill to plan outrages on the public purse, and the necessary eight votes to carry any purse, and the necessary eight votes to carry any scheme they may determine on, to the extent of filling the several county institutions with their old-time "favorites," and to the allowing of "extras" to the elated contractors at their

H. O. STONE. A LIPE-INSURANCE POLICY FIGHT.

Among the published business of the courts resterday was set down a suit brought by Elizaeth A. Stone, executrix of the late H. O. Stone, in the Superior Court, against the Northwestern Mutual Life-insurance Company of Milwaukee.
The facts, as related by the defendant in the suit, are rather peculiar, and worthy of relation. It seems that about eighteen months ago Mr. Stone took out a policy for \$15,000 in the Company referred to, and of course paid the first premium thereon. At the end of the year Mr. Stone did not pay up, and it is stated on the testimony of the collector that he called on Mr. Stone and expressed a desire for a payment, and a renewal, when the insured declined to pay, and said he would not renew. Some weeks after Mr. Stone was taken sick and lay ill for what might be a week. On the last day of his life (just about fifty days after the insurance had run out) a clerk or bookkeeper went into the office of the Company and tendered the amount of the premium due. The clerk in the office refused the money. A careful examination of the clocks by the parties at interest shows that this tender was finde as nearly as possible thirty namutes before the last breath of Mr. Stone's life. It further appears that the parties naving a claim in case Mr. Stone should die insured were not pleased at the action of their clerk in making the tender to a Cashier, and sent him back to make another tender of the money. He went again to the office of the Company, and this time offered the money to Mr. Dean, the agent of the Company; but it was again refuseli. So far as can be now assertained, this was fully half an hour after Mr. Stone had breathed his last. On this showing the Company decline to pay the \$15,000, and the wife has set out to make them. The rules of the Company, as the insured is naturally supposed to know, are that if the insured fails to pay at the time nominated in the bond, he may pay within thirty days if he will show himself to the agent and swear that he is in good liealth. After thirty days, if he asks to renew, he must be examined by a doctor before the Company will receive his renewal.

The case is one of special interest, and the result, when reached, will form an important precedent in life assurance legislation. The assertion by the Company's officers that when Mr. Stone had reached the last day of his life and had come to his last hour even, his interests and those of his heirs and assigns were so carefully watched by flying bookkeepers with tenders of premiums, will have a tendency, if true, to dissipate much of the mournfulness of the last hour which mortais must spend here, and will, instead, substitute that healthy tope of morals which teaches that to get all one can out of an insurance company is the first duty of the head of a family and—when he lies sick unto death—of his heirs and assigns. One can pass with-out comment the alleged fact that while Mr. Stone was preparing to take leave of his sobbing family and friends they yet found time to send off the bookkeeper to tender that mo fused the money. A careful examination of the clocks by the parties at interest shows that this

behalf of the sorrowing family, weeping execu-trix, and lamenting friends thirty minutes after the insured had died. FIELD & LEITER.

Very little now remains in Field & Leiter's former store at the corner of Washington and State streets beyond charred timbers, twisted iron, and what is left of the fixtures. Every article on the several floors and all in the base-ment except what is beneath the rubbish in the centre has been removed. Only forty laborer were at work in the ruins yesterday, the others having been discharged Monday evening. By noon to-day there will be nothing for them to noon to-day there will be nothing for them to do, so far as getting out the stock is concerned. But as it is the intention of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company to put the structure in repair immediately, gangs of men will be employed there for sometime in the future.

At the Exposition Building the work of transformation into a store goes on vigorously, and the north half is far advanced towards completion. Carpenters were busy all Monday night, and an increased force was set to work yesterday morning on the counters, ect., in order to

and an increased force was set to work yesterday morning on the counters, ect., in order to
have them ready for goods at the stipulated
time. The firm are still confident that they
will be prepared for customers Monday morning. Scarcely anything has been done in the
south half yet beyond tearing down some of the
insignificant booths. The more substantial ones
will not be disturbed, but will be used as showcases. This portion of the building is full of
goods taken from the ruins, and clerks are busy
assorting them, in order to find out the quantity and condition, for the information of the
underwriters. As yet no estimate has been
made as to the amount of salvage, and an insurance agent told a Tribune reporter yesterday
that none could be given until Thursday at
least, since a comparison with the invoices was
essential, and this involved much figuring. Nor
has the manner in which the stock is to be disposed of jet been determined. So the females
who are looking for bargains are likely to be
kept on the anxious seat for several days
longer. day morning on the counters, ect., in order t

longer.

INSURANCE.

But little heading was made by the various Insurance Committees who were appointed to look to the adjustment of the losses. The Committee on Retail Stock got nearly through their work of assorting the stock, and held a conference with Messrs. Field and Leiterlast evening as to the best mode of adjustment, but beyond an interchange of opinion nothing was done. From what can be learned it seems that Messrs. Field and Leiter place the value of the stock they had on hand at the time of the fire as high as \$1.250,000. If this is so, the insurance companies will have to fork over the full amount, and all the work they have done so far has been for naught. The total insurance amounts to about \$90,000, and the highest calculations of the salvage will not make up the other quarter of a salvage will not make up the other quarter of a

salvage will not make up the other quarter of a million.

The Package Committee also held a conference with Messrs. Field and Leiter last evening, and will hold another this morning. Much of the damaged goods have been sent to cleaning establishments and laundries to be put into good shape. The members of this Committee complain that Messrs. Field and Leiter refuse to accept undamaged goods at their full value, but claim a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent.

The Building Committee did nothing yesterday. Neither the architect nor the plans and specifications have yet arrived, and before they do nothing can be done in regard to the adjustment of the losses on the building.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Historical Society was held last evening President Arnold in the chair. There wer about seventy-five members present. Secretary Jaeger read a list of the donations since July, which consisted of a large number of bound volumes and pamphlets and several

curiosities. President Arnold followed with his annual report. He congratulated the members that the Society was again in active operation, and briefly alluded to the steps taken toward its revival, and the erection of the present building. The assets of the Society building. The assets of the Societyare: Lot, \$25,000 claim against the
Marine Company of New York, \$17,983.27; city
bonds, \$34,000; city certificate, \$600; total. \$77,583.27. The liabilities—bonds issued to pay for
the old building—are \$9,000 and interest. It
was impossible to tell how much the Gilpin bequest would yield, but it might be from \$60,000
to \$70,000. Since the Society entered into the
occupancy of the new hall its collections had
rapidly increased, thus showing the interest of
the public, and encouraged the members to anticipate immediate and rapid success in building up the institution. There had already been
received 961 bound volumes, 1,484 pamphlets,
and many interesting manuscripts, maps, charts,
coins, etc. If the officers and members made
the coming year a working year, they would
place the Society on a sure and substantial
basis and its success beyond a doubt.

The Treasurer reported receipts of \$601, independent of the amount subscribed for the

The Treasurer reported receipts of \$601, independent of the amount subscribed for the building, and expenditures of \$414.98, leaving a balance on hand of \$186.07.

A letter was read from Mr. Barry, stating that the Massachusetts Antiquarian Society and the New England Historical and Genealogical Society had, since the fire, saved books and documents for the Society which were at their disposal

On motion of Judge Skinner the Societies were thanked. An election for officers then took place, with the following re

coln.

Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.

Secretary—A. D. Hager.

Ezecutive Committee—(New members) William Hickling, M. Skinner; (to a fill vacancy) B. F.

of Billy Caldwell, a half-breed and Shabbonec who assisted the whites against the Indians in the early nistory of Chicago, were read by Mr. Arnold. They were prepared by Mr. Rickling.

Mr. Sheldon read a paper by Col. G. S. Hubbard, giving an account of the burning of the soldiers' headquarters, etc., at Fort Dearborn, the arrival of Gov. Cass, and of a visit of Shabbonee and Billy Caldwell to the Winnebagos to learn their plans, the tribe then being at war Jearn their plans, the tribe then being at war with the whites. By Shabbonee's information

learn their plans, the tribe then being at war with the whites. By Shabbonee's information Chicago was put in a state of defense, but no fight occurred, as the indians soon surrendered. Mr. Thomas Hoyne presented the Society with a copy of "Brown's History of Hisnois," published in 1844, when the population was less than 600,000 and the assessed valuation of property \$60,000,000, and gave some reminisences of the author. In a lecture in 1846, he predicted there were persons then living who would see 200,000 people in Chicago. Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Arnoud both heard the lecture.

Gen. Sooy Smith gave a brief account of a reconnoisance at Fort Mackinaw in September. He discovered the remains of the old stockade, and brought away a portion of a post, which he presented to the Society. The garrison was massacred in 1763, and the place has not since been occupied. He suggested that the site be surveyed, since it could now be easily done.

The following were elected members: (Honorary) the Rev. Dr. Walker, (corresponding) Thomas A. M. Ward of Philadelphia, (resident) William S. Johnson, Gen. W. E. Strong, D. K. Pearsons, Gen. George A. Forsythe, Gen. Joseph R. Leske. Pearsons, Gen. George A. Forsythe, Gen. Jose B. Leake.

B. Leake.

On motion of Mr. Kerfoot, the Hon. E. B. Washburne was elected an honorary member.

Mr. Washburne, who was present, returned thanks for the honor. He anticipated the greatest pleasure from attending the meetings and pursuing with the members the investigations in which they were interested. He trusted, not withstanding the learful loss which the Society sustained in the fire, that a great deal might be sustained in the fire, that a great deal might be made up, and he would be happy to contribute anything in his power to that end. [Applause.] The Society then adjourned.

MATRIMONIAL.

ROSENFELD—COLE.

The marriage of Mr. Michael Rosenfeld, a prominent young merchant of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss Kachael Cole, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cole, of this city, was celebrated last night at Standard Hall with a great deal of elegance and enjoyment. The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock before about 150 of the relatives and intimate society friends of the parents of the contracting couple. The Rev. Dr. Adler officiated over the exercises, and there were no male nor female attendants. The couple assumed positions at the front of the south parlor, where hung from the celling a beautiful marriage-bell of smilax and tube-roses. The marriage-bell of smilax and tube-roses. The room was profusely and tastefuily decorated with bouquets and floral designs, the training of vines supporting bouquets upon the chandeller being especially beautiful. The bride was elegantly attired in white gros-grain silk, enprincesse. It was trimmed with white sating and orange-blossoms, and a wreath of flowers, diamond ornaments, and a conventional veil completed the costume.

A supper, prepared by the caterer of the Standard Hall, was spread and bountifully partaken of, Lehder's orchestra enlivening the feast. After the repast dancing was made the order of the evening, and after hours of the election of the enbeasures of the waitz, etc., the company dispersed. The presents were exhibited at the

house of the bride's parents. It is said that they surpassed in worth and elegance any collection of wedding presents that has been given for many a day. Among those friends who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield, Mr. and Mrs. Schlossman, Mrs. Dr. Cole, of Deaver, Mr. and Mrs. Kuppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Schlossman, Mrs. Dr. Cole, of Denver, Mr. and Mrs. Kuppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, the Misses Goldie, Mr. and Krs. Meyer, the Misses Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Miss Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Frankenthal, Mrs. S. Nathan, the Misses Harris, Lazarus Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Snydacker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Snydacker, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lowenthal, Miss Selz, the Misses Carrie and Rosa Florsheim, Miss Tillie Ballenberg, Miss Laura Snydacker, Miss Jessie Meyer of Cincinnati, Misses Dollie and Rachel Simons, Miss Rachel Jackson, Messrs. Charles and H. C. Leopold, Ballenberg, H. and L. Manheimer, Kimmelstiel, J. S. Baer, Fred Cohn, and others. The ushers were Mr. 8. Schultz, Master of Ceremonies, assisted by Messrs. Baer, Stieglitz, stettheimer, and Manheimer.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. The first annual report of the Department of Public Works has just been issued, and makes a bulky volume for an unbound one, having 255 pages and many illustra tions, plats, plans, etc., not paged. Its usefuless is slightly damaged by the fact that it is ten months and twenty days overdue; that is, that it covers only the year 1876, and yet is issued just on the edge of 1878. Its value as a historical document is, of course, enhanced by this, which has given time for careful prepara The main report, signed by Mavor Heath as

nead of the Department, recites that Messrs. Prindiville, Thompson, and Wahl retired from office, as bidden by the Council, Sept. 19, 1876, and passes the proper official compliments to these gentlemen. The report then notices these facts in succession: The engines in the new Water-Works were set in motion Nov. 6, 1876, and have performed with remarkable steadiness ever since. Their work gives a supplying capacity of 100,000,000 gallons daily as to the whole city, and there seems no reason for a drought, since and there seems no reason for a drought, since the whole consumption is 42,000,000 gallons a day. There were at the date of the report in day. There were at the date of the report in the city over 416 miles of water pipe, six and a half miles were laid during the year,—it being a much smaller amount than was laid in any previous year since 1861. To show the decrease it of the the date of the six of the the figures from 1872, is necessary only to give the figures from 1872,

1876. 31, 100

The hydrants added during the year were thirteen in the North Division, fifteen in the South Division, and thirty-eight in the West Division, or sixty-six in all, making the whole number 2,901.

The income from the Water-Works during the year was \$833,963.78, or about \$125,000 more than for any previous whole year reckoned. During the year 133 new meters were added, making the whole number in use 1,446. They measured 1,632,562,500 gallons during the year, and the collections from water meters and water engines was \$154,-049.45. Concerning the system of meter assessment, the report says that it is very unjust to the consumer, as well as being in the aggregate er, as well as being in the aggregate the consumer, as well as being in the aggregate not high enough to make the branch self-sustaining. The condensed statement of water receipts and expenditures shows the outlay, including \$391,475.80 for interest, to be \$673,176.06, leaving the surplus for the year to be \$160,787.72. The total cost of the water system to date was \$8,179,158.59. The report appeals to the Council not to lower the water rate, on the the Council not to lower the water rate, on the ground that it furnishes the most equable way to raise money for extensions. The water rate is shown by tables to be lower in Chicago than in any other city in the country except Mil-

On the subject of sewerage, the report says that nearly 266 miles have now been comple but only two and four-fifth miles were finis but only two and four-lith miles were mished during the year,—a smaller quantity than in any year since 1862. The amount in each division was: West, 12,718 feet; South, 1,598; North, 932. The sewerage expense, including repairs and interest, was \$475,395.45. The report advises that the city assume charge of the matter of sewer-ventilation, which is deemed very important as likely to greatly reduce mortality. luce mortality.

The total of all streets improved is 127 miles,

The total of all streets improved is 127 miles, of which eleven miles were improved during the year. It is advised that the city have control of all the streets, dictating the kind of improvement to be used; also, that the cedar block be used instead of the pine, because they would last one-third longer.

The amount expended for dredging the river was \$13,684.03.

The total cost of the Fullerton avenue conduit was estimated at \$571.631.07. The total cost of the Fullerton avenue conduit was estimated at \$571,631.07.

duit was estimated at \$571,631.07.

After commenting briefly of the viaducts, bridges, public buildings, parks, and special assessments in such manner as to be useless to repeat, in view of what has since been done, the report takes up sidewalks, and says that the city has 673 miles in use, of which twenty-five were built during the year.

Accompanying the main report are statements from the heads of the various branches of the city's service as follows:

ments from the heads of the various branches of the city's service as follows:

D. C. Cregier, engineer of the North Works, notes that his engines have pumped 14,525,858,798 gallons during the year. The cost of delivering each million gallons was \$9.56, or \$1.25 cheaper than ever before.

The report is very full on the subject of the West Side Works, giving a full history of their construction, the engines, their tests, etc. The tunnels under the lake are also fully described, and that takes up pretty nearly the remainder of the pamphlet.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

L. A. Willard will lead the noonday meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall. Subject: "Witness of the Spirit."

There will be a general meeting of the Association of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls at the Tremont, Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m. Col. Pratt, manager of the West End Opera-House, announces the first grand concert Friday evening, on which occasion Mrs. Jennie Twichell Kempton will appear.

The Centenary Church will give a reception to their pastor, the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Thursday evening. Exercises begin promptly at 8 o'clock in the parlors of the church. The cottage services of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church will be held this evening at the residence of Mr. C. H. Jordan, No. 603 West Jackson street, opposite Marshfield avenue.

THE TRIBUNE Home Club will hold a business meeting at the Sherman House club-rooms, Saturday, at 1 p. m. All members and others interested are requested to be present, as busi-ness of importance is to be transacted.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

When Judge Wallace steps down and out he proposes to earn a living as a practicing attor-ney, and to give special attention to the settlement of estates.

The Grand Jury vesterday disposed of twenty-lour small cases. Several of the charges were for riot, and the complaining witnesses were Sergt. Callahan and his men. Commissioner Holden's pockets were crammed

yesterday with pamphiets recently printed by the hold-on Park Commissioners. He would not show the documents to any one, so their nature and purpose could not be learned. County-Treasurer McCrea was around again yesterday, the object of his visit being to take steps toward preparing his official bond. A bond in the sum of \$6,000,000 will doubtless be required, and he promises to have it ready in few days.

Sexton is claiming damages for delays on the Court-House work, not satisfied with the abundance of "extras" that have been heaped into his lap. This will be the next prominent steal of the "Ring," and everything is being made ready to push it through without delay.

Some of Sheriff Kern's deputies, who have been held in their places by the County "Ring," are growing just a little uneasy. They imagine that the new Commissioners will press the Sheriff in the interest of their friends, and that he will have to give way. The matter of fixing the price for dieting prisoners, they rememoer, is no longer in the hands of their old friends, and the Sheriff may take the same view, and no doubt will.

doubt will.

The Board of Canvassers practically completed their work vesterday, except the returns from a few precincts where corrections are to be made. The footings will be made to-day and the election of the entire Republican ticket will be officially announced. The counting shows some queer facts, especially in the Town of Cicero. In the Fourth Precinct only 11 votes were cast, at an expense to the people of about

\$5 per vote, coming of the action of the County Board in establishing a voting-place, where no one lived. In the Flith Precinct Lynch did not get a vote, while Lieb got but one, and the other Democratic candidates from one to four votes

A victim of the Mexican bond robbery was around yesterday, and will be on hand again to-day to go before the Grand Jury with his troubles. Some years ago there were issued by a band of forgers, it appears, \$6,000,000 in Mexican bonds, and the gentleman referred to claims to have purchased over \$12,000 worth with Cook County land. He refused to give his name, or enter into the particulars, and all he would say was that the person of whom he purchased lived in this city.

In this city.

The idea that the Probate Court will organize the first Monday in December is erroneous, as the law creating the Court provides that its first term shall commence the third Monday, which is the 17th. This leaves all probate matters in the County Court as now until the third Monday, and Judge Loomis will find his hands full. It has not yet been fully determined where the new court will be located, but it is highly probable that some central point on the South Side will be selected, most likely No. 77 Clark street.

CRIMINAL.

Minor arrests: John Smith, larceny of clothing from Max Pracht; Maud La Berge, larcent as bailee of a watch belonging to Violet Burns of No. 410 Clark street; John Breckin-ridge, suspected as one of a trio who last Saturday night tapped the till of a saloon on Van Buren street, near the viaduct, and at on van Buren street, near the visioute, and at whom Officer McHugh fired two shots; William Dunne and John Long, robbing a man of a silver watch and chain in the saloon of Mrs. Phebe, No. 185 Halsted street; "Nibsey" Payne, vagrancy; Bernhard Keenan, burglary of some bedding from No. 80 Halsted street.

of some bedding from No. 80 Halsted street.

Early yesterday morning three young men who happened into the saloon of John Cardello, on Clark street, near Poik, which, by the way, ought to have been closed in obedience to the ordinance, held up the proprietor and robbed him of \$165 in cash and a gold watch and chain. Cardello ran after them, firing several shots, and narrowly escaped winging a colored man. Officer Peterson took up the chase, and followed one of the thieves under a sidewalk on Fourth avenue, where he captured him. At the station he was recognized as James Mahon, an old offender. The two others escaped with the booty by running southwards.

SUBURBAN. ENGLEWOOD.

day afternoon Michael Winn had the toe of both feet badly crushed in attempting to board some freight cars which were being switched at Englewood. He was intoxicated a the time.

At a quarter past 6 o'clock the same ever ing two freight trains of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad collided, badly de molishing two freight cars. The wrecking countries to be brought out from the city to cleat the track. The accident was caused by the miunderstanding of a signal.

A KNIGHT-ERRANT.

Lord Peterborough's Exploits at Barce Lord Peterborough's siege of Barcelona has

een considered one of the most daring and brilliant millitary achievements on record. The Duke of Darmstadt, who commanded under him, perished in the intrenchments, which were carried sword in hand. Voltaire says: "A shell bursts in the fort, the powder magazine explodes, the fort is taken, the city capitulates A parley takes place at the gates, between Lord Peterborough and Don Francisco de Velano, the Viceroy. The articles are not yet signed, wnen suddenly fearful cries rend the air, and flames are seen ascending from one part of the city. 'You betray us,' exclaimed the Viceroy; 'we capitulated in good faith, while your English troops have entered by the ramparts and are now slaughtering our people, and pillaging and burning our houses!' 'You mistake,' replied Peterborough; 'they are Darmstadt's Germans, not Englishmen; and I see but one way of saving your city. Allow me and the officers of my staif, with the English troops now with us, to enter immediately: I will officers of my staff, with the English troops now with us, to enter immediately; I will speedily put a stop to those outrages; then return to conclude with you here the terms of capitulation. His air of truth, and the lofty tone of his address, together with the pressing danger of the moment, induced the Viceroy to consent to his proposition. The gates were thrown open, and Peterborough, followed by his staff, dashed through the streets of Barcelona. The German and Catalonian soldiers, joined by some of the rabble, were sacking the joined by some of the rabble, were sacking the houses of the principal citizens. Rushing upon them, he compelled them to desist, and to rehouses of the principal chizens. Ausning upon them, he compelled them to desist, and to restore the plunder they were about to make off with. Having, as he promised, put a stop to the outrages, and restored order among the troops. Peterborough returned to the city gates to sign with the Viceroy the terms of the capitulation." He afterwards happened to fall in with a partylor brutal Catalonian soldiers who were carrying off the beautiful young Duchess de Popoli. Naturally, she had fainted from terror, when, fortunately, the gallant Peterborough rode up. The sight of beauty in distress would at any time have nerved the arm of our hero to scatter a host; the conduct of these semi-barbarous soldiers inflamed him still more; and he immediately struck down two-or three of them, and promptly rescued the lady. The enraged and battled rufflans, on recovering from their consternation at the sudden and The enraged and baffled rufflans, on recovering from their consternation at the sudden and furious attack on them, fired some shots after her valiant deliverer. But both he and the trembling fair one escaped undurt. He rode away with her intriumph and placed her in the arms of her husband, who was encountered in frantic pursuit of her. The chivalry, heroism, and magnanimity of their conqueror astonished the Barcelonians. They knew that the English were heretics, therefore, as they had imagined, necessarily destitute of the principles of honor and the common feelings of humanity. Their admiration of Lord Peterborough, whose conduct had dispelled this error, at once became duct had dispelled this error, at once be

HORSE-BREAKING.

The Manner of Accomplishing It in Bueno

Ayres. The horses baving been brought together, a I have said, into the corral, were driven round the inclosure at full gallop. Six gauchos armed with the lasso, then entered the ring, and, singling out a mare or a foal, threw their lassos at the animal in such a manner as to catch both the front legs. The horse, being caught by the fore legs, falls over on the shoulder with a heavy thud, and must often receive a serious if not a permanent injury. The gaucho, holding the legs firmly, proceeds to make a circle round the fatien animal. He gradually succeeds in catching one of the hind legs, drawing it close to the fore legs, and so binds the three together. After this the horse is powerless. After witnessing for some time the dexterity with which the lasso can be used, the stallion which had been herded with the troop of mares was sin-gled out and captured. He had never been ridden before; and we are now to see an exhibition of the rare skill and courage in the saddle for which the gaucho horsemen are famous. The horse having been thrown by means of the lasso, as it has already been explained, the process of saddling and bridling shall be described in the graphic and accurate language of Mr. Darwin: "The gaucho, sitting on the horse's neck, fixes a strong bridle without a bit to the lower jaw; this he does by passing a narrow thong through the eye-holes at the end of the reins, and severthe eye-holes at the end of the reins, and several times round both jaw and tongue. The two front legs are now tied closely together with a strong leather thong fastened to a slip-knot. The lasso which bound the three together being then loosed, the horse rises with difficulty. The gaucho, now holding fast the bridle fixed to the lower jaw, leads the horse outside the corral. If a second man is present (otherwise the trouble is much greater) lie holds the ant-mai's head while the first puts on the horse-clothes. When the saddling is finished the animal is, from fear and previous exertion, white with foam and sweat." The process, as described by Mr. Darwin, was closely followed in the present instance. A sheepskin, however, was substituted for a saddle, and the domidor, or horse-breaker, only used the stirrup to mount his horse. Before he was saddled the horse made tremendous struggles to get free, but a powerful and active gaucho, arrayed in a red shirt, black riding-boots, his long black hair streaming in the wind,—altogether a most striking and picturesque personage,—held him firmly with the haiter, and by the exertion of great muscular strength was enabled to resist the struggler. At length the domidor mounted firmly with the halter, and by the exertion of great muscular strength was enabled to resist the struggler. At length the domidor mounted his hitherto unriden charger. The lasso was cut loose from the fore legs, and the animal, pursued by a gaucho on horseback, who plied him sharply with the whip, and harassed by a troop of dogs barking furiously at his heels, was free to, do his utmost to throw his rider.

The great object was to keep the horse in constant and rapid movement. While at a hard gallop the horse could neither kick nor plunge in such a manner as to disturb the equilibrium of an accomplished horseman: but when, as it happened from time to time, the horse stopped abruptly, arched his back, threw his head down, and then made a great back jump. executing, in a strange way, a figure of 8 in mid-air, alighted on his fore legs, and with his hind legs kicking desperately, it required horsemanship and muscular power of no ordinary kind on the part of his rider to keep his seat unshaken. The domidor scarcely touched the bridle; but he clasped the horse with a grip of iron, his knees were buried deep in the sheepskin saddle, and his bare heels were fixed as firmly as with a vise under the horse's belly. After many a desperate rush, many a venement struggling, and many furious gallops to and fro, guided in his mad erratic course by the lash of his rider, and the attendant gaucho, the wild horse was brought back to the corral, exham-ted, and for the moment subdued by the power of his rider and his own unaccustomed efforts.

Elison, Pomeroy & Co. will sell this morning at 10 o'clock at their auction-rooms, 78 and 80 Ran-dolph street, an invoice of 150 Turkish and Persian rugs, carpets, and floor-cloths, in all the latest and most elegant colors and patterna, and of the finest and most desirable quality.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE. The constantly-increasing sale of Burnett's Co-logue confirms the opinion of the best judges that it is equal, if not superior, to any domestic or for-eign. It also received the highest award at the tennial Exhibition.

A Queen Celebrating Halloween.

A Queen Celebrating Halloween.

New York Tribuns.

Queen Victoria celebrated Halloween at Balmoral with quaint, old-fashioned ceremonies. A brilliant procession of torchbearers marched through the grounds in the still, dark night, preceded by the Queen's pipers playing lustily. After them came the Princess of Wales and her little daughters, and the Princess Beatrice. each carrying a flaming torch aloft. After marching around the castle several times the Princesses Alexandra and Beatrice lighted with their torches the huge bonfire erected on the green, and, with the rest of the gay company, danced the torchlight dance round the blazing pile, while the kindly Queen looked on.

Andrews' Basar puts the fashion centres of Europe under contribution for the tasteful costumes which appear in its columns. No lady who desires to dress well can afford to be without it. Its low price of subscription is far from corresponding with its high standard of excellence. Published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, at \$1 per annum.

DEATHS.

DUFFEY—On the 19th inst., at her residence, No. 61 East Erie-st., Eilen E. Duffey, wife of the late Martin Duffey, a native of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland.

Funeral at half-past 10 o'clock, Wednesday, by carriages to the Church of the Holy Name, and thence to Calvary.

thence to Calvary.
St. Louis and Irish papers please copy. CURRAN—On the morning of the 20th inst., of membranous croup, Matthew Drummond Curran, aged 3 years 3 months and 11 days, youngest son of William and Mary Curran. of William and Mary Curran.

Funeral from 264 South Desplaines-st., to-day
(Wednesday), at 12:30, by carriages to Rosehill. BAWDEN—On Nov. 20. at the residence of his cousin, R. Philip Gormully, Joseph J. O. Bawden, late of Piymouth, England, aged 28. Remains taken to Kingston, Canada, for inter-

ment.
Plymouth (England) and Kingston (Canada)
papers please copy.

MEDICAL.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects acure. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC. The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach,

creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC. These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy ac-

tion of the liver, without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Sirup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Seaweed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus creates a healthy circulation of heathy blood. The combined actian of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his business office-corner SIXTH and ARCH-STS., Philadelphia every Modday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

B.T.BABBITT'S Original and Standard Manufactures.

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AUCTION SALES By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE Millinery Wares,

Friday, Nov. 23, 10 o'clock a. m.

999999999 Veritably Without Reserve! **FIVE HUNDRED LOTS**

OSTRICH FEATHERS. OSTRICH PLUMES, BIRDS OF PARADISE SUPERIOR OSTRICH TIPS, FANCY FEATHERS. LONG WHITE PLUMES, NATURAL PLUMES BLACK TIPS, COLORED TIPS.

WHITE TIPS, NATURAL TIPS. ALL VERY FINE QUALITY.

POMPONS. SUPERIOR GOODS.

N. B. -This will be a

PEREMPTORY SALE Of the entire stock of Mr. Theodore Connfeld, Importer and Manufacturer, New York. This closes Mr. Cohnfeld's Business Season, and will include many of the Richest and Rarest Styles and Colors ever offered in this city. Manufacturen and Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this sale.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES. Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 9:30 a. m.

Manufacturers are calling for money and we shall make our first Clear-ing Sale of all kinds of desirable Fall Goods on the above date; our stock includes the Sucker Boots, Phila., N. York, Newark, and Roohester goods in large assortment; also full lines of Eastern goods. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready Monday. Call and examine before buying.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 O'Clock. HOLIDAY GOODS!

A large stock of Imported China Goods, Vacce, Toilet Sets, Fancy Bottles, Etc. ELEGANT FURNITURE. Parlor Suits, new styles, Fine Chamber Sets, Rlegant Easy Chairs and Patent Rockers, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Lounges, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Marble-Top Tables, Marble-Top Hall-Trees, Cane.Seat.Chairs, Parlor and Office Desks, Brussels and Wood-Curpets.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE, NOV. 22 DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTH-ING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., At our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-ar. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Fine Custom-Made Clothing. FROM A NEW YORK MERCHANT TAILOR AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, on second floor, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

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HOLIDAY GOODS AT AUCTION,
Thursday morning, Nov. 22, on our second-floor
Salesroom. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Furniture and Pixtures of Restaurant, 46 State-st. AT AUCTION. Saturday Morning, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock. Marble-Top Tables, Wainut Chairs, Show-Cases, Mirrors, Gas-Fixtures, Martile-Top Counter, Wainut Ice-Chest, Cooking Range complete, together with other articler usually in use in a first-class establishment. By order of the Mortgagee.

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